

GREEN'S Fruit Grower

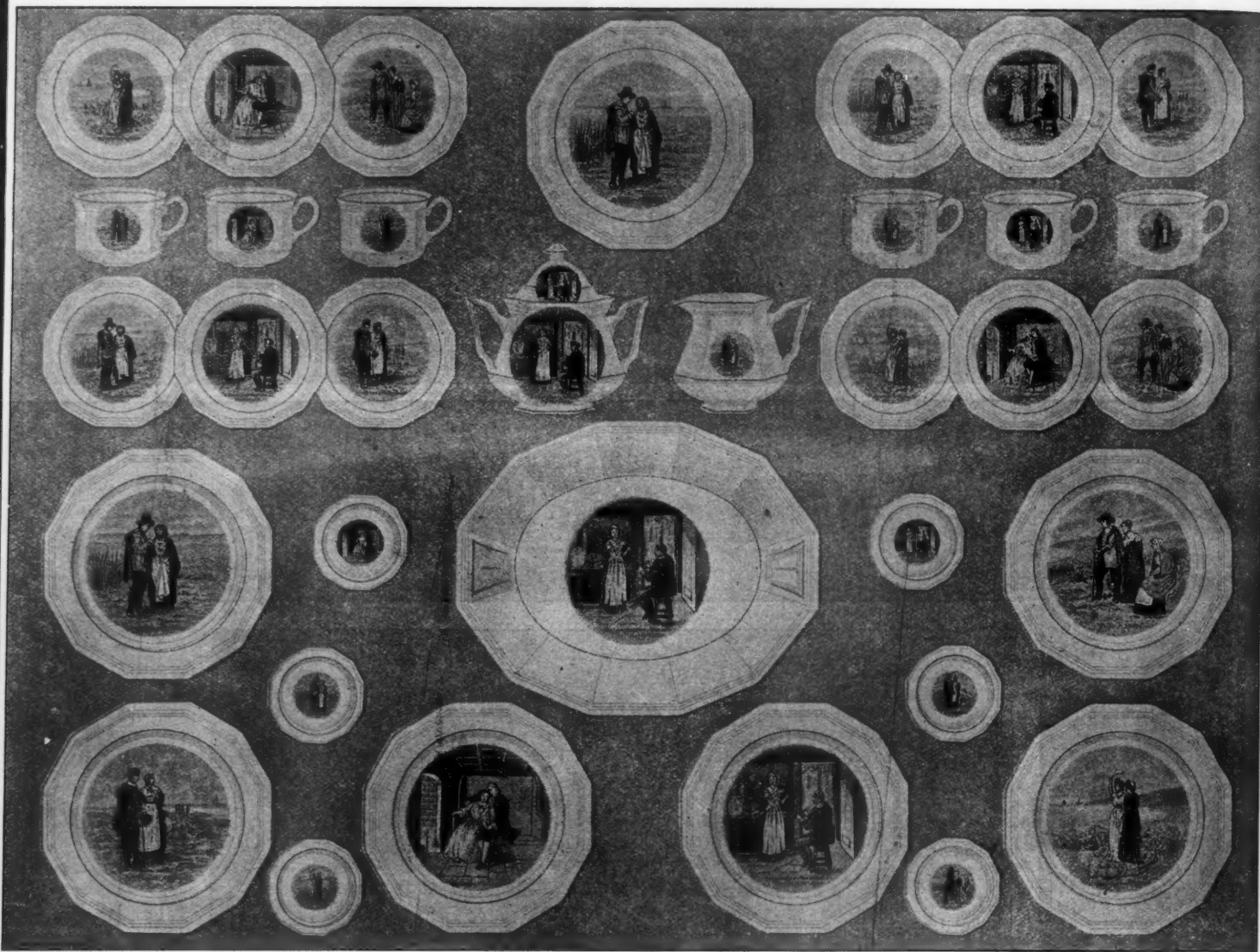
for the fruit grower, farmer and his family

Charles A. Green Editor



ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1911

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Publication for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

Volume 31.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1911.

Number 7.

Apple Diseases and Their Treatment

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P. Walls, M. S., Professor of Horticulture in the St. Lawrence, N. Y., University School of Agriculture.

(Continued from June Issue.)

In addition to the diseases mentioned there are several others of minor importance nearly all of which cause spots or specks on the fruit. These may all be controlled by the treatments given for previous diseases, and are covered generally by the directions for treatment which follow.

Fungicides—and the time to use them, is a subject worthy of careful consideration. If one thinks of the number of diseases that have been mentioned, and then considers that each one needs treatment, he may almost feel like abandoning his work, for he might conclude that he would have time to do nothing else but spray his trees. But it should be remembered that each disease does not ordinarily require a separate treatment, and that an outline of spraying dates may be made which will meet all ordinary conditions and keep the whole army of plant diseases in check so far as spraying can do so. It is true that we sometimes have such a serious outbreak of a particular disease that more frequent spraying than those called for will be necessary, but if the grower will study the descriptions of the several diseases carefully, he will be able to recognize most of them when they appear, and realize when special treatment is imperative.

1. Every orchard should be sprayed in the spring before the buds open, with a strong insecticide. This treatment is particularly against scale insects, but should be made whether there is any scale present or not. The lime-sulphur wash or the so called soluble oils are used at this time. The lime-sulphur wash is preferable. This acts as a fungicide as well as an insecticide, and may kill many forms of fungous growth which have successfully passed the winter on some of the more protected parts of the tree. This application acts as a general cleaning up process for the tree before it begins active growth, and should never be omitted in good orchard management.

2. Spray with a fungicide just as the petals fall from the blossoms. It is not necessary to spray earlier in the blooming season, and by so doing bees may be killed by the spray mixture, which would be regrettable, particularly because it is unnecessary.

3. Spray two weeks later. The fourth, fifth and sixth sprayings should be judiciously distributed throughout the growing season. Let us suppose that the date of the second spraying is April 15th. Then the date of the third would be May 1st. Supposing that the growing season ends October 1st convenient dates for the remaining sprayings would be as follows:

- 4—June 16.
- 5—August 1.
- 6—September 15.

When a formula is written 5—5—50 for bordeaux mixture the first figure represents the number of pounds of bluestone used, the second figure the number of pounds of lime used, and the third number the quantity of water in gallons used. For sprayings 2 and 3 use the 5—5—50 formula. For number 4 make the formula 4—5—50. For number 5 make the formula 3—6—50. For number 6 make the formula 2—6—50. For all the sprayings except the last two add a poison, thus making the mixture a combined fungicide and insecticide. For the last two sprayings the poison should be left out, as it is not needed that late in the season. This poisonous material may be applied in the form of Paris green at the rate of 5 ounces to 50 gallons, or arsenate of lead, two pounds to 50 gallons. The reason for cutting down the bluestone in the formula as the season advances, is that the foliage becomes more liable to injury from the spray mixture, and it is important to have enough lime present to combine with all the bluestone, and leave no free copper. Then too, the weaker solutions

are not so likely to spot the fruit as are the stronger ones.

While bordeaux mixture is the old standard remedy, there are others which have given good results in recent years, and may be used in place of it. To each of these the poison may be added in the same amounts and at the same time as indicated above for bordeaux mixture. The directions for making the most common fungicides follow:

Self-Boiled Lime Sulphur Wash.

10 lbs. of fresh stone lime.
5 lbs. of sulphur (flour or flowers).
50 gallons of water.
Make a paste of the sulphur, and add the lime, which positively must be of a quality which will slake well. While the lime is slaking, add water as needed. It is well to use a little hot water to start the slaking, but after this com-

used as a fungicide. But possibly it is safest, until the merits of these mixtures for summer applications are better established, to confine ourselves to one or the other of the above, with which the grower is more likely to be familiar.

The writer has gotten some valuable information from the following publications, which he recommends for a reading course for anyone interested in plant diseases:

Bulletin 147 of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Washington, D. C. Ky.

Farmers' Bulletin 243, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Bulletin 143, of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md.

"Diseases of Economic Plants," by Stevens and Hall, published by the Macmillan Co., New York City.

In an Apple Orchard Where Money Is Made.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by John E. Taylor.

Probably every farmer who has an orchard, no matter how small, could not be induced to exchange it for any other branch of farming. Yet there are a great many farmers who could have good orchards and who to-day have apple trees on their farms not bearing apples that could easily be made to bear a great deal. As an example the following story will serve its purpose.

Several years ago J. C. Griffin, of Skowhegan bought an old runout farm. On that farm was an old seedling apple tree in a corner of one lot. The fruit on it was of little value, but the tremendous yield year after year suggested that the location was particularly favorable for orcharding. Experts from the University confirmed this suspicion. They pronounced the gravelly soil ideal for apple trees, and commended the rolling topography as providing the "air drainage" so essential to the fullest success.

That settled the question. Fifteen acres were plowed that fall and the following spring set with apple trees. These were located thirty feet apart, so the intervals between the rows were planted with beans, potatoes and buckwheat. These crops paid for the labor involved, leaving only the trees and part of the fertilizer as net cost. Two hundred more trees were put out last year and the first section seeded with clover and oats. More trees were planted this year so that now the orchard contains 400 Baldwins, 400 Ganos, 200 Wealthys, 30 Mackintoshes and enough odd sorts to bring the total up to 1,108. These are spread over twenty-five acres of ground and the long straight rows of vigorous young trees are a sight to please any nature lover's eye.

Mr. Griffin certainly struck the beginning of a bull market when he bought his trees. The first year he paid twenty cents apiece, the second year twenty-seven, and the third thirty-five cents. Since he ordered his last lot the price jumped to fifty cents each in lots of one hundred or more, and seventy-five cents for small orders. An expert on such matters figured that the three-year-old portion of the orchard was already worth five dollars per tree, with the tendency to advance rapidly almost a certainty.

In all this lot of trees one that had died or was growing poorly could hardly be found. Yet the management of this orchard has been such that the net investment is quite low. A large crop of oats was harvested last year and splendid crops of hay. Grass and weeds had been put around many of the trees that were in sod to act as a mulch, and fine wire shields had been added to keep off the mice. Spraying had not seemed necessary heretofore, but the prevention of the web worm may make it desirable this year.

Mr. Griffin has a fondness for life in the country and already he is looking forward to the time when he shall retire from his business in Skowhegan. While anticipating that he has the comforting assurance from the experts that ten or a dozen years will bring his orchard into bearing and give it a value of \$1,000 per acre if all goes well. No wonder Mr. Griffin insists that Maine real estate looks good to him.



THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN AT WATKINS GLEN, N. Y.

Bordeaux Mixture.

The best method for making this solution is as follows: Weigh out the bluestone and place in a glass or wooden vessel, add enough hot water to dissolve it, and stir continuously. Bluestone will dissolve quickly in this way. Slake the lime in a barrel or tight box. Place the bluestone solution into the spray barrel, and fill the barrel two thirds full of cold water. Dilute the lime so that it is thin enough to strain into the barrel, and add to it the bluestone mixture in the spray barrel or tank. Fill the barrel to 50 gallons with water. Lastly add the Paris green or arsenate of lead, which has been dissolved in a small quantity of water. No dry, powdery substance like Paris green should ever be added directly to a large bulk of liquid, for then it flocculates in masses which float on the surface, and make it impossible to ever get the substance completely into solution. But by making it into a thin paste with a small quantity of water before adding, it readily goes through the whole bulk of liquid. After everything has been added, move the handle of the pump up and down a few times, when the agitator at the bottom of the pump will sufficiently mix all ingredients of the solution, and

mences cold water will do. The heat evolved in the slaking of the lime produces a small amount of sulfids, which give effectiveness to the mixture as a fungicide, but are not present in sufficient quantities to injure foliage. After the slaking process has ended, dilute sufficiently to strain into the barrel, and make up to the desired bulk. Add poison as stated in the directions for making bordeaux, if needed.

Some writers recommend making the number of pounds of sulphur and lime in the formula equal. Others recommend a hydrometer test to determine the specific gravity of the liquid, in this way determining if it is of a desirable strength. The writer has found after making tests on a great variety of field, greenhouse and truck crops, flowers and fruit trees, that the above formula was effective, and that the mixture made as above stated, with any brand of fresh stone lime, without using the hydrometer test, does not injure foliage, and gives good results.

Other Fungicides.

There are a number of patent insecticides on the market, which are found beneficial as summer sprays if properly diluted. The manufacturers of quite a few of these now give directions for the strength at which they should be

Prize Fruit and Poultry Experience Contest—

Note:—It will be decided later which articles are entitled to the prizes offered.—Editor.

A Farm Experience.—No. 9.

By R. E. Hancock.

In September, 1908, I purchased a poor, run-down farm of twenty-five acres for \$1,000, of which five acres was in Ben Davis apple trees, approximately twelve years old.

The first year, on account of being employed in the city, I was unable to give the orchard all the attention necessary, but the undergrowth was cleared away, the ground broken up and the trees well pruned. However, the crop was small and the apples were so badly infected with scab, brown and black rot and codling moth that only \$10 was realized from the orchard.

In March, 1910, I purchased a good spray pump and used the lime-sulphur wash. When the petals began to fall from the blooms, the bordeaux-paris green mixture was used. This was again applied two weeks later.

About blooming time the weather was very cold here and we had several light frosts, and altogether the season was not favorable.

The ground was again thoroughly plowed and harrowed and cow-peas sown, and later pastured with hogs.

In September, I had the pleasure of gathering ninety-two barrels of first-class apples of excellent color, which were shipped to New Orleans, and brought \$3.25 per barrel; also sixty bushels of seconds, sold to private customers nearby at 80 cents to \$1 per bushel, and fifty bushels of drops sold to a brandy distillery in the neighborhood at 12 1-2 cents per bushel.

The income and outgo was about as follows:

Expense of spray material, plowing, freight, commission, etc. \$105.67
Sale price of apples..... 375.29

Net profit\$269.62

From the above figures it will be seen that I realized from the orchard alone more than one-fourth of the purchase price of the farm.

Prize Fruit Experience.—No. 10.

By J. J. Feldman.

In the fall of 1893 I bought twelve acres of land near a town of 1,500 people with the intention of growing fruit. I thought to make raspberry growing a specialty, so I planted two acres with such varieties as Hopkins, Gregg and Ohio, but found to my discouragement that they winter-killed very badly so that after trying for some six or seven years, I gave it up and devoted my attention to the strawberry, at which I was successful. However, low prices and glutted markets did not give much encouragement. Being a subscriber for several horticultural magazines, I read an article that the Cumberland raspberry was a hardy variety that would not winter-kill, so I planted two-thirds of an acre, but soon found that they were affected by that dreaded disease, anthracnose, even the fruit was covered with it, the most of the berries drying up on the vines.

After an unsuccessful crop, I cut out the old canes at once, but to my horror the young canes were also affected and soon began dying, but the root system seemed to be vigorous, for the dying shoots began to throw out young shoots close to the ground. I then cut out the dead new canes, carrying off and burning them. I then sprayed them with bordeaux, four pounds to fifty gallons which checked the disease. I sprayed again later. When I pruned the canes next March early, I found them very badly covered with anthracnose. I thought it of no use to try further, but that all effort would be lost.

However, I read in Green's Fruit Grower that anthracnose could be eradicated by bordeaux. So early in March, after pruning, I began spraying with seven pounds to fifty gallons, when the buds opened reduced strength to six pounds to fifty gallons. I kept this spraying up, applying after each rain, so when the first blossoms opened, latter part of April, I had sprayed five times, using 105 pounds on the two-thirds acre, with the result of a fine crop of fine, clean berries, \$210 worth. Since then I do not fear the dreaded disease, anthracnose. In spraying raspberry and blackberry canes before foliage is out, I spray against the breeze so one need only spray one side of row and yet cover every part of the canes. I used a Knapsack sprayer.

Prize Fruit Experience.—No. 11.

A Shoe Dealer's Experience.

By J. R. Conser.

When I was twelve years old father taught me how to graft fruit trees, and

each spring until I was twenty, father and I grafted in the several counties surrounding Jefferson which is my native county. Having always lived in town we were always glad when spring came and we could go to the country again. Always making new acquaintances, working out in the bright sunshine without any particular care, it was one of the happiest periods of my life. I engaged in business at eighteen years of age for myself; but for two years thereafter I still went grafting fruit trees in the spring. Just ten years ago I engaged in my present business. In summer my three boys, wife and myself spend much time driving in the country. Until five years ago, we lived in the center of our town. One Sunday afternoon my wife and I took a walk into the country. On our return we noticed a large, fine-looking vacant house about one and one-fourth miles from my store, with ten acres of fine laying land on high ground adjoining it. One door of the house was open so we examined the house thoroughly. My wife suggested we buy it, which we did, and two weeks later, June 12, 1906, three days before we had the deed we moved into our new home. Why were we in such a hurry? I'll tell you. We were just aching to get at those old apple trees. The appearance of the place was, indeed, one of utter neglect. Elder bushes, weeds, high grass, and all kinds

culture. I have been over most of the six counties surrounding Jefferson and I will say I never saw an orchard well taken care of in those counties except our own, and that is only four years old. Two years ago we interested the state agricultural department in our orchard and it is now a demonstration orchard.

My ways and plans may not interest others so very much, but I think they should. I intend trying to keep my boys in business together. I hope to buy fifty-six acres of land three miles from my home, planting it to peaches, apples and pears, mostly apples and peaches. This is a beautiful spot of ground up above the frost line, almost level, gently sloping to the east. I expect to say to my boys I will plant it, care for it with their help, and when it comes into bearing, whatever the profits are, they will be divided equally among us four. I think many parents treat their boys shamefully. That is not my way. I believe I can make fruit men of all my boys. I think again when they are men they will see inducements that should gladden the heart of any boy. Perhaps some may say I am building castles in the air. If they do, they will not be the first who have said that. They said that ten years ago when I engaged in the shoe business. They said it five years ago when I bought my home; but one thing I learned long ago: I cannot afford to allow any one to do my thinking for me. I believe there are few professions or business propositions that offer the inducements to the bright, industrious man of to-day as fruit growing. The success that may be attained will depend upon the ability and means of the man himself. I recently went

Letter from New York.

Green's Fruit Grower: I am a young man of eighteen, with aspirations of becoming one day, a prominent man in the scientific world as an agriculturist, and for which I am sure there is still a wide scope. When at college in South America, I took the keenest interest in the "department of science," and had an opportunity, my aim was to specialize in "agriculture." However, to my misfortune, I was not appropriately fixed, and had then to postpone my ideas, and to seek some other course in life, my present position being in that of a Wall street exporting and importing house. This is not my calling in life, for nature, trees, are my only ideals, and am always seeking my true bent, which is that of agriculture. Words are inexpressible, and cannot suffice to portray the embellishment of "nature's beauty," as I would like to convey it to you, but in simple words would say, "I love nature for reasons myself, I know not why," and would if an opportunity were allotted to me, as I am earnestly in quest of an "agricultural pursuit," put forth my ability towards that end with all vigor which would tend towards success. When on the farm in South America, British Guiana, I made a collection of all the insect pests that were more or less destructive to plant life. The caterpillars were carefully sought for, when found they were put in a wire cage made for that purpose, and were each and everyone of them, fed on the leaves of the plant on which they had been found, this then assured me of the habits of the little beasts, which was certainly very interesting work. Several cases of insects of my own gathering and mounting are now in my possession, for never can I part with those things that I do love, for more precious to me than costly gems they are. I am an ardent reader of your magazine and find it to be one of the papers published that interest me most, for many a time have I read the entire book three successive times, and even then contemplate whether a fourth reading would not be too little, for matter of this kind should not pass by so unconcernedly. I would then, make an application for an agricultural position, knowing that there is always a demand for young men with this talent, and trust that I may be securely fixed where I long to be, on the farm; in preference to the keeping of insignificant books in an office.—Reader.

C. A. Green's reply: I fear that you have an exaggerated idea of farming, agriculture, and fruit growing. Success in these lines means blistered hands, aching backs, and many other uncomfortable sensations, and yet all these aches and pains are good for the rebuilding of character. You write a beautiful letter and evidently are possessed of culture, which, while very desirable in every respect would not help you much in work on the farm. I cannot say that we have anything at present to offer you.

Leaf Hopper and Grape Root Worm Remedies.

These two grape insects should be watched carefully by grape growers and of course will be carefully studied by us, says F. Z. Hartzell, assistant entomologist. They are the grape root worm and the grape leaf hopper or "thrips" as it is wrongly called by many. There is needed close observation on the part of men who work the vineyards, and if the insects are present in injurious numbers, spray to kill them. It is true that many vineyards will be practically free from insects when adjoining vineyards may be severely infested.

It would be a good plan if each grower would be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise as he will thus be able to do his spraying at the proper time to get results. This means that sprayers should be overhauled and fitted for use whenever opportunity offers. Arsenate of lead should be on hand and for the leaf hopper the results of our experiments last summer show that the Black Leaf Tobacco Extract, used one gallon to 100 gallons of water, would kill this insect if applied in July when the young insects were on the leaves but unable to fly. The material must also be applied to the undersides, of the leaves. All this has been explained in Bulletin 331 of the New York Agricultural Experiment station, Geneva, N.Y., and anyone who has not received a copy can secure the same by writing to the above address.

Annual expenditures by the people of the United States: Jewelry, \$300,000,000; candy, \$365,000,000; tobacco, \$450,000,000; automobiles, \$496,000,000; crime, \$600,000,000; beer, \$852,000,000; alcoholic drinks, \$1,745,000,000; total, \$4,708,000,000.



Rural scene from an old wood cut taken at Chase Station, near Rochester, N. Y. Such wood cuts are rarely seen in these days.

of rubbish were scattered promiscuously all over the place. The place had been rented eight years. It looked very much like one of the abandoned farms we read about which are scattered over the country. We changed the appearance of it very quickly. There were sixty large apple trees and fourteen large cherry trees on the place. We cut down many of the cherry trees and twenty-one of the apple trees, that were about dead. We bought manure at every place we could get it, manured the old trees well and cultivated the ground thoroughly, and now have 39 of the old trees in bearing. We grafted all that were not good fruit the second year. We have about 950 fruit trees on the place now. All the new apple trees planted were red winter apples such as Stayman, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, and Blue Pearmain. Peaches: Niagara, Elberta, Champion, Hills Chili, Carmen and Mathews Beauty. Pears: Flemish Beauty, Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite. There were plenty of summer and fall apples on the place, so we did not plant more. We bought most of our trees direct from nurseries, which will be four years old next spring. In the fall of 1906 we prepared large compost heaps, half dirt and half manure which were well rotted by spring. When trees were planted we put about one bushel of mixture into each hole. Of all the trees planted we lost two pear and one apple tree. My father, whom I consider a past master, and myself do all the pruning. We prune the large trees in early spring every year and I keep trimming the small ones all summer. A properly trimmed tree looks as good to me as a beautiful horse does to a horseman. Every morning during most of the summer I am out among the trees. I always see something that is of sufficient interest that I want to be back the next morning. I work until breakfast. After breakfast I go to the store where I spend most of the day.

I would very much prefer working among the trees rather than selling shoes and I am looking forward to the time when I will dispose of my shoe business and devote all my time to fruit

about two hundred miles to Harrisburg, Pa., just to see the fruit display and hear the lectures, principally to see the new varieties that I expected would be on exhibition. I was well paid for my trip and am more enthusiastic than ever about the possibilities of fruit raising in Pennsylvania. I would advise anyone thinking of engaging in the fruit business to subscribe for at least three fruit and farm journals. I think Green's is the best for me as I am more interested in fruit than any other phase of agriculture or horticulture.

Jacob Moore's Death.

Mr. Charles A. Green: I observe in the May Fruit Grower, that Mr. Jacob Moore, the raiser of fine new grapes, etc., is dead.

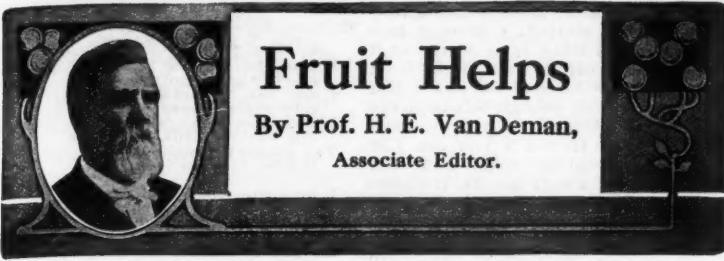
I will be very much obliged if you will kindly let me know when he died and his age. I had not learned that he had passed away.—R. J. B., Ohio.

C. A. Green's reply: Jacob Moore died about two years ago at the age of 70 years. He was a bachelor. He was living alone on his little farm way back on the shores of Canandaigua lake. If he had had friends with him or some one to care for him his life might have been preserved. While he had many thousand seedling fruits of great value that he had experimented with, no one could find a record of these valuable new fruits or had any knowledge of them, therefore all were lost to the world forever.

It Is Not So Much

What you think, as what you say. What you earn, as what you save. What you say, as how you say it. What you want, as what you need. What you believe, as what you do. What you give, as how you give it. What your work, as how it is done. What you possess, as how you use it. What you learn, as what you remember.

"The opinions of men are as many and as different as their persons."—Thomas a Kempis.



Fruit Helps

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman,
Associate Editor.

Answers to Inquiries.

Did you ever know late May frost to kill newly planted strawberry plants after planting, just received by mail?—James G. B., N. Y.

Reply: This would be a most remarkable case. Plants would have to be in a very tender condition and the frost a very severe one to kill the strawberry. The new leaves might be killed but not the old ones that have wintered over, for they are constituted to endure quite severe freezing, and the crown and roots being on and in the ground ought to be even more hardy. If such a thing happened it is a wonder. A freeze that would spew the plants out of the ground would hurt them.

Apples Better Than Oranges—Why should fancy apples sell at higher prices on fruit stands than fancy oranges? Do apples cost more to produce?—James Burke, Ohio.

Reply: Fancy apples sell for more than oranges because they are worth more to eat and are relished and enjoyed by those who buy them. There is more in them that is satisfying than in oranges. There is little in an orange other than a little well flavored juice. I have been in my own orange orchard and those of many others in all the states where this fruit will grow and cut and tasted one variety after another, but my real hunger was not satisfied. It was like eating watermelon. But eating good apples is satisfying. They contain real food in goodly proportions.

As to the comparative cost of the two fruits, the orange is the more costly. In nearly all sections where oranges are grown the soil needs frequently fertilizing, and this takes money. Sometimes apple orchards require the same and they should never be starved for fertility, but many of them are on land that is naturally rich enough in plant food to yield many crops without anything but good tillage. It is estimated by the apple growers of the northwest, who have carefully worked out the commercial part of the problem, that their fruit costs about 50 cents per bushel laid down at the shipping station, aside from the use of the land and trees on which it grows, but including all labor of cultivating, spraying, thinning, picking etc. All they get above this is profit on the investment in the real estate and the net profit combined. All citrus fruits, so far as I know, cost about double this much.

Asparagus.—Would asparagus grow profitably on tide flats that have a rank growth of rushes. The flats are not covered but for a short time at each high tide, and the soil is deep and black.

While in Florida I saw quantities of this kind of land that looked as though it might be utilized this way if the asparagus would grow on it.

If this is not feasible and you know of something else that might be grown there please let me know and I will experiment a little when I am down there.

This may seem foolish to you but all I know about asparagus culture is that salt does not hurt it, which brings me to my first question.—D. R. Kinkead, Kans.

Reply: It is probable that asparagus will do very well in the tidal flats along the coast of Florida, except where the land lies so low as to be inundated at times by salt water. I have seen splendid tomato fields on the tidal flats along Biscayne Bay that were not over three feet above the bay water. I think asparagus would succeed well there but have not seen it growing there. It should be tried. The crop would be very early and ought to bring good prices. It may be that there is not enough cool weather for it in winter and there might not be a sufficient season of dormancy. A slightly salty condition of the soil would not hurt asparagus, for the sea coast is its natural habitat.

Should people be encouraged to eat raisins the same as figs?—Z. J. D., Pa.

Reply: Raisins are excellent food

and in Europe they have been so considered and used as far back as history goes. Within the last few years California has been producing enormous quantities of raisins and they have almost entirely driven out the foreign importations. And extracting the seeds by machinery has been a great advance, thus saving a lot of time and tedious work in the kitchen and popularizing the use of raisins. Cooked or raw they are delicious and wholesome and fully equal to figs.

How deeply should a raspberry or currant plantation be cultivated? How deeply a vineyard?—Subscriber, N. Y.

Reply: As the feeding roots of all berry bushes and vines are rather shallow they should not be disturbed by the plow or cultivator, especially during the growing season. However, the soil should be enriched to a good depth, so there will be food for the roots there and that the top soil for several inches deep may be frequently



Japan Plum—Burbank Variety. These plums grew at Haslett, Mich., and brought \$2.40 to \$3.00 per bushel.

stirred without coming in contact with them. If this is done the lower soil will be rich and moist and the roots will go down there and feed. The surface soil, being often stirred and rather dry, acts as a mulch to keep the lower stratum moist. About three or four inches is deep enough to stir the ground in the growing season and five or six inches for plowing at other times is my idea.

Do you look for lower or higher prices for plants, vines and trees at the nurseries during the next few years?—A. G. B., N. Y.

Reply: The chances are that the prices of nursery stock will remain not far from the present status for several years to come. The present plans for extensive planting will call for large quantities of trees and the nurseries will be taxed to keep up with the demand. There may be some slackening of the planting within the next five years.

Will irrigation be popular and common in the eastern and middle states in years to come? If not why not? Think of Portage Falls, N. Y. water going to waste all these many years?—J. Brown, N. Y.

Reply: There is no doubt of the great value that irrigation would be in the growing of fruits and other crops in the states where now there is almost entire dependence on rainfall. This spring has been very dry over a large area and the need of water in addition to what the rains have furnished is very apparent. There are a very few small irrigation plants in the eastern states, but they only show what might be done in thousands of more such places. There are many streams and springs whose waters might be stored by making dams and saved for times of need. And there are lakes that could be drawn upon under like circumstances. A little water in the real time of need would often make the difference between success and failure of a crop. The quality of fruit and vegetables would also be

improved by the full development that the normal amount of water needed would cause. This is another of our neglected opportunities.

H. E. Van Deman.

(Van Deman's Letter on another page).

TIMELY EDITORIALS.

By the Editor.

Cut worms do most injury at Green's Fruit Farm in sandy or mucky soil and not so much injury in clayey loam. Last season they were quite destructive but were largely destroyed by sweetened bran, poisoned with Paris green, sprinkled on the ground between the rows of plants, putting boards over the poison so that the birds and chickens could not get at it.

A Late Peach Wanted.—Peach growers over a wide extent of country write that they need a good late peach ripening after Elberta. Who can suggest such a peach as this? A friend, whose address I have forgotten, sent me a few years ago a new late peach for testing. It ripened soon after Elberta, was of large size, with red cheek, yellow skin and flesh, fairly productive. The tree was located in my henry where something injured it and it died. I am inclined to think that this friend has a valuable peach which should be propagated.

Nipping Raspberry Canes.—Yes, you will make a mistake if you do not nip back the young green canes of the raspberry in July or any time when the

you must begin when it is young. You can dehorn apple, peach or pear by cutting off all the branches leaving simply stubs of the branches, and new heads will appear, but you cannot do this with an evergreen so far as my experience goes.

Quack Grass.—This pest has never troubled us much at Green's Fruit Farm. We found it on four or five farms and fields which we bought but it was destroyed by thorough cultivation. When a new park was being laid out near my city home it was filled with quack grass. Men were set at work to dig up all roots and burn them. It was an expense of over \$100 per acre. Our method is to plow and rake off all we can of the roots, then plow again and again and continue to rake off as many roots as possible. Then we sow the land to buckwheat. When full grown we plow under the buckwheat and carefully cultivate and this is the last we see of the quack grass. Where it is possible I prefer to plow under quack grass in late fall, just before winter sets in. We do not plow deeper than the quack grass roots lie. This late plowing exposes the quack roots to the frost of winter and destroys a large portion of the roots.

A Portable Fence.—Every farm should have a few lengths of portable fence. There are many ways of building fences, high or low, strong or slight, according to the character of the animal to be enclosed. Wire fences can be purchased in all sizes of meshes woven in various styles and strength. Such wire may be held in position by temporary stakes, and may enclose any amount of land, large or small, for a poultry yard or for pasture. You will seldom require a stronger fence than can be made of wire. If so you can make one of fence boards of 16-foot length with two by four hemlock at each end and in the middle. Such 16-foot lengths of fence boards thus nailed are used as temporary gates and for other purposes. Sometimes you wish to extend the limits of your poultry yard or that of your barn yard. Sometimes you may simply desire an open place for your horses to exercise and get the sunshine, and you will find a movable fence desirable. Poultry will nip off all the grass and leave it absolutely barren of every green thing within a few weeks, therefore it is necessary to continually shift the space about the poultry yards.

Moths Eating Woolens and Furs.—How can we protect our clothing from the destructive moths? This moth is small and white. Many of them can be killed when found on clothing or flying about the room. Lose no opportunity to crush them. They seem to like soiled clothing better than that new and clean. If I leave my woolen suits undisturbed in the clothes press for a few weeks I am apt to find that the larvae of the moth have eaten holes

WANTED TO SLEEP

Curious That a Tired Preacher Should Have Such Desire.

A minister speaks of the curious effect of Grape-Nuts food on him and how it has relieved him.

"You will doubtless understand how the suffering from indigestion with which I used to be troubled made my work an almost unendurable burden; and why it was that after my Sabbath duties had been performed, sleep was a stranger to my pillow till nearly daylight.

"I had to be very careful as to what I ate, and even with all my care I experienced poignant physical distress after meals, and my food never satisfied me.

"Since I began to use Grape-Nuts the benefits I have derived from it are very definite. I no longer suffer from indigestion, and I began to improve from the time Grape-Nuts appeared on our table.

"I find that by eating a dish of this food after my Sabbath work is done, (and I always do so now) my nerves are quieted and rest and refreshing sleep are ensured me.

"I feel that I could not possibly do without Grape-Nuts food, now that I know its value. It is invariably on my table—we feel that we need it to make the meal complete—and our children will eat Grape-Nuts when they cannot be persuaded to touch anything else." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Read the famous booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

young canes are two to three feet high. This nipping back the tip of each cane will stop the upward growth of your cane and causes it to throw out side branches and thus become self-supporting. If the raspberry canes are not nipped they will sprawl about requiring support.

Cherries Ripe in Pennsylvania May 17th.—Isaac M. Moyer sends Green's Fruit Grower a sample of ripe cherries picked the 26th of May. These cherries ripened other years on May 17th. Many readers will be surprised to learn that there is a variety of cherries which will ripen in Pennsylvania so early in May. The samples did not possess much quality. We submitted these cherries to Professor E. H. Van Deman who replied as follows:

"I saw the cherries and the variety is Purple Gulgee (Gean), an old one too, and very early. I have known it for nearly fifty years."—H. E. Van Deman.

My mother used to scald her tin pans and pails in which milk had been placed. She deemed the scalding with boiling hot water very important, yet possibly she did not know that the main object of this scalding was to destroy fermenting and other germs. In warm weather particularly milk pans and pails should be scalded with the hottest water that can be secured.

When to Prune Evergreens.—Mr. Johnston Sifers desires to learn the best season for pruning Arbor Vitae and other evergreens.

C. A. Green's Reply: So far as I know evergreens may be pruned in moderation at almost any season of the year. I prefer to prune evergreens early in the spring before the new growth has begun. Large old evergreens cannot be pruned farther than to cut back the tips of the branches, without destroying their shape or beauty, for evergreens are not inclined to throw out new shoots and form new heads as will the apple, maple or elm. Therefore to shape an evergreen

Prize Fruit and Poultry Experience Contest—

Note:—It will be decided later which articles are entitled to the prizes offered.—Editor.

A Farm Experience.—No. 9.

By R. E. Hancock.

In September, 1908, I purchased a poor, run-down farm of twenty-five acres for \$1,000, of which five acres was in Ben Davis apple trees, approximately twelve years old.

The first year, on account of being employed in the city, I was unable to give the orchard all the attention necessary, but the undergrowth was cleared away, the ground broken up and the trees well pruned. However, the crop was small and the apples were so badly infected with scab, brown and black rot and codling moth that only \$10 was realized from the orchard.

In March, 1910, I purchased a good spray pump and used the lime-sulphur wash. When the petals began to fall from the blooms, the bordeaux-paris green mixture was used. This was again applied two weeks later.

About blooming time the weather was very cold here and we had several light frosts, and altogether the season was not favorable.

The ground was again thoroughly plowed and harrowed and cow-peas sown, and later pastured with hogs.

In September, I had the pleasure of gathering ninety-two barrels of first-class apples of excellent color, which were shipped to New Orleans, and brought \$3.25 per barrel; also sixty bushels of seconds, sold to private customers nearby at 80 cents to \$1 per bushel, and fifty bushels of drops sold to a brandy distillery in the neighborhood at 12 1-2 cents per bushel.

The income and outgo was about as follows:

Expense of spray material, plowing, freight, commission, etc., \$105.67
Sale price of apples..... 375.29

Net profit\$269.62

From the above figures it will be seen that I realized from the orchard alone more than one-fourth of the purchase price of the farm.

Prize Fruit Experience.—No. 10.

By J. J. Feldman.

In the fall of 1893 I bought twelve acres of land near a town of 1,500 people with the intention of growing fruit. I thought to make raspberry growing a specialty, so I planted two acres with such varieties as Hopkins, Gregg and Ohio, but found to my discouragement that they winter-killed very badly so that after trying for some six or seven years, I gave it up and devoted my attention to the strawberry, at which I was successful. However, low prices and glutted markets did not give much encouragement. Being a subscriber for several horticultural magazines, I read an article that the Cumberland raspberry was a hardy variety that would not winter-kill, so I planted two-thirds of an acre, but soon found that they were affected by that dreaded disease, anthracnose, even the fruit was covered with it, the most of the berries drying up on the vines.

After an unsuccessful crop, I cut out the old canes at once, but to my horror the young canes were also affected and soon began dying, but the root system seemed to be vigorous, for the dying shoots began to throw out young shoots close to the ground. I then cut out the dead new canes, carrying off and burning them. I then sprayed them with bordeaux, four pounds to fifty gallons which checked the disease. I sprayed again later. When I pruned the canes next March early, I found them very badly covered with anthracnose. I thought it of no use to try further, but that all effort would be lost.

However, I read in Green's Fruit Grower that anthracnose could be eradicated by bordeaux. So early in March, after pruning, I began spraying with seven pounds to fifty gallons, when the buds opened reduced strength to six pounds to fifty gallons. I kept this spraying up, applying after each rain, so when the first blossoms opened, latter part of April, I had sprayed five times, using 105 pounds on the two-thirds acre, with the result of a fine crop of fine, clean berries, \$210 worth. Since then I do not fear the dreaded disease, anthracnose. In spraying raspberry and blackberry canes before foliage is out, I spray against the breeze so one need only spray one side of row and yet cover every part of the canes. I used a Knapsack sprayer.

Prize Fruit Experience.—No. 11.

A Shoe Dealer's Experience.

By J. R. Conser.

When I was twelve years old father taught me how to graft fruit trees, and

each spring until I was twenty, father and I grafted in the several counties surrounding Jefferson which is my native county. Having always lived in town we were always glad when spring came and we could go to the country again. Always making new acquaintances, working out in the bright sunshine without any particular care, it was one of the happiest periods of my life. I engaged in business at eighteen years of age for myself; but for two years thereafter I still went grafting fruit trees in the spring. Just ten years ago I engaged in my present business. In summer my three boys, wife and myself spend much time driving in the country. Until five years ago, we lived in the center of our town. One Sunday afternoon my wife and I took a walk into the country. On our return we noticed a large, fine-looking vacant house about one and one-fourth miles from my store, with ten acres of fine laying land on high ground adjoining it. One door of the house was open so we examined the house thoroughly. My wife suggested we buy it, which we did, and two weeks later, June 12, 1906, three days before we had the deed we moved into our new home. Why were we in such a hurry? I'll tell you. We were just aching to get at those old apple trees. The appearance of the place was, indeed, one of utter neglect. Elder bushes, weeds, high grass, and all kinds

culture. I have been over most of the six counties surrounding Jefferson and I will say I never saw an orchard well taken care of in those counties except our own, and that is only four years old. Two years ago we interested the state agricultural department in our orchard and it is now a demonstration orchard.

My ways and plans may not interest others so very much, but I think they should. I intend trying to keep my boys in business together. I hope to buy fifty-six acres of land three miles from my home, planting it to peaches, apples and pears, mostly apples and peaches. This is a beautiful spot of ground up above the frost line, almost level, gently sloping to the east. I expect to say to my boys I will plant it, care for it with their help, and when it comes into bearing, whatever the profits are, they will be divided equally among us four. I think many parents treat their boys shamefully. That is not my way. I believe I can make fruit men of all my boys. I think again when they are men they will see inducements that should gladden the heart of any boy. Perhaps some may say I am building castles in the air. If they do, they will not be the first who have said that. They said that ten years ago when I engaged in the shoe business. They said it five years ago when I bought my home; but one thing I learned long ago: I cannot afford to allow any one to do my thinking for me. I believe there are few professions or business propositions that offer the inducements to the bright, industrious man of to-day as fruit growing. The success that may be attained will depend upon the ability and means of the man himself. I recently went



Rural scene from an old wood cut taken at Chase Station, near Rochester, N. Y. Such wood cuts are rarely seen in these days.

of rubbish were scattered promiscuously all over the place. The place had been rented eight years. It looked very much like one of the abandoned farms we read about which are scattered over the country. We changed the appearance of it very quickly. There were sixty large apple trees and fourteen large cherry trees on the place. We cut down many of the cherry trees and twenty-one of the apple trees, that were about dead. We bought manure at every place we could get it, manured the old trees well and cultivated the ground thoroughly, and now have 39 of the old trees in bearing. We grafted all that were not good fruit the second year. We have about 950 fruit trees on the place now. All the new apple trees planted were red winter apples such as Stayman, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, and Blue Pearmain. Peaches: Niagara, Elberta, Champion, Hills Chili, Carmen and Mathews Beauty. Pears: Flemish Beauty, Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite. There were plenty of summer and fall apples on the place, so we did not plant more. We bought most of our trees direct from nurseries, which will be four years old next spring. In the fall of 1906 we prepared large compost heaps, half dirt and half manure which were well rotted by spring. When trees were planted we put about one bushel of mixture into each hole. Of all the trees planted we lost two pear and one apple tree. My father, whom I consider a past master, and myself do all the pruning. We prune the large trees in early spring every year and I keep trimming the small ones all summer. A properly trimmed tree looks as good to me as a beautiful horse does to a horseman. Every morning during most of the summer I am out among the trees. I always see something that is of sufficient interest that I want to be back the next morning. I work until breakfast. After breakfast I go to the store where I spend most of the day.

I would very much prefer working among the trees rather than selling shoes and I am looking forward to the time when I will dispose of my shoe business and devote all my time to fruit

about two hundred miles to Harrisburg, Pa., just to see the fruit display and hear the lectures, principally to see the new varieties that I expected would be on exhibition. I was well paid for my trip and am more enthusiastic than ever about the possibilities of fruit raising in Pennsylvania. I would advise anyone thinking of engaging in the fruit business to subscribe for at least three fruit and farm journals. I think Green's is the best for me as I am more interested in fruit than any other phase of agriculture or horticulture.

Jacob Moore's Death.

Mr. Charles A. Green: I observe in the May Fruit Grower, that Mr. Jacob Moore, the raiser of fine new grapes, etc., is dead.

I will be very much obliged if you will kindly let me know when he died and his age. I had not learned that he had passed away.—R. J. B., Ohio.

C. A. Green's reply: Jacob Moore died about two years ago at the age of 70 years. He was a bachelor. He was living alone on his little farm way back on the shores of Canandaigua lake. If he had had friends with him or some one to care for him his life might have been preserved. While he had many thousand seedling fruits of great value that he had experimented with, no one could find a record of these valuable new fruits or had any knowledge of them, therefore all were lost to the world forever.

It Is Not So Much

What you think, as what you say. What you earn, as what you save. What you say, as how you say it. What you want, as what you need. What you believe, as what you do. What you give, as how you give it. What your work, as how it is done. What you possess, as how you use it. What you learn, as what you remember.

"The opinions of men are as many and as different as their persons."—Thomas a Kempis.

Letter from New York.

Green's Fruit Grower: I am a young man of eighteen, with aspirations of becoming one day, a prominent man in the scientific world as an agriculturist, and for which I am sure there is still a wide scope. When at college in South America, I took the keenest interest in the "department of science," and had I an opportunity, my aim was to specialize in "agriculture." However, to my misfortune, I was not appropriately fixed, and had then to postpone my ideas, and to seek some other course in life, my present position being in that of a Wall street exporting and importing house. This is not my calling in life, for nature, trees, are my only ideals, and am always seeking my true bent, which is that of agriculture. Words are inexpressible, and cannot suffice to portray the embellishment of "nature's beauty," as I would like to convey it to you, but in simple words would say, "I love nature for reasons myself, I know not why;" and would if an opportunity were allotted to me, as I am earnestly in quest of an "agricultural pursuit," put forth my ability towards that end with all vigor which would tend towards success. When on the farm in South America, British Guiana, I made a collection of all the insect pests that were more or less destructive to plant life. The caterpillars were carefully sought for, when found they were put in a wire cage made for that purpose, and were each and everyone of them, fed on the leaves of the plant on which they had been found, this then assured me of the habits of the little beasts, which was certainly very interesting work. Several cases of insects of my own gathering and mounting are now in my possession, for never can I part with those things that I do love, for more precious to me than costly gems they are. I am an ardent reader of your magazine and find it to be one of the papers published that interest me most, for many a time have I read the entire book three successive times, and even then contemplate whether a fourth reading would not be too little, for matter of this kind should not pass by so unconcernedly. I would then, make an application for an agricultural position, knowing that there is always a demand for young men with this talent, and trust that I may be securely fixed where I long to be, on the farm; in preference to the keeping of insignificant books in an office.—Reader.

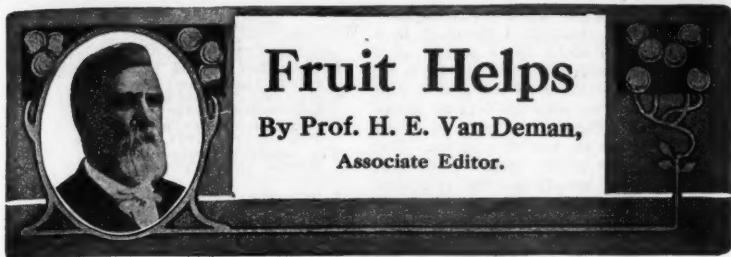
C. A. Green's reply: I fear that you have an exaggerated idea of farming, agriculture, and fruit growing. Success in these lines means blistered hands, aching backs, and many other uncomfortable sensations, and yet all these aches and pains are good for the rebuilding of character. You write a beautiful letter and evidently are possessed of culture, which, while very desirable in every respect would not help you much in work on the farm. I cannot say that we have anything at present to offer you.

Leaf Hopper and Grape Root Worm Remedies.

These two grape insects should be watched carefully by grape growers and of course will be carefully studied by us, says F. Z. Hartzell, assistant entomologist. They are the grape root worm and the grape leaf hopper or "thrips" as it is wrongly called by many. There is needed close observation on the part of men who work the vineyards, and if the insects are present in injurious numbers, spray to kill them. It is true that many vineyards will be practically free from insects when adjoining vineyards may be severely infested.

It would be a good plan if each grower would be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise as he will thus be able to do his spraying at the proper time to get results. This means that sprayers should be overhauled and fitted for use whenever opportunity offers. Arsenate of lead should be on hand and for the leaf hopper the results of our experiments last summer show that the Black Leaf Tobacco Extract, used one gallon to 100 gallons of water, would kill this insect if applied in July when the young insects were on the leaves but unable to fly. The material must also be applied to the undersides of the leaves. All this has been explained in Bulletin 331 of the New York Agricultural Experiment station, Geneva, N. Y., and anyone who has not received a copy can secure the same by writing to the above address.

Annual expenditures by the people of the United States: Jewelry, \$300,000,000; candy, \$365,000,000; tobacco, \$450,000,000; automobiles, \$496,000,000; crime, \$600,000,000; beer, \$852,000,000; alcoholic drinks, \$1,745,000,000; total, \$4,708,000,000.



Fruit Helps

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman,
Associate Editor.

Answers to Inquiries.

Did you ever know late May frost to kill newly planted strawberry plants after planting, just received by mail?—James G. B., N. Y.

Reply: This would be a most remarkable case. Plants would have to be in a very tender condition and the frost a very severe one to kill the strawberry. The new leaves might be killed but not the old ones that have wintered over, for they are constituted to endure quite severe freezing, and the crown and roots being on and in the ground ought to be even more hardy. If such a thing happened it is a wonder. A freeze that would spew the plants out of the ground would hurt them.

Apples Better Than Oranges.—Why should fancy apples sell at higher prices on fruit stands than fancy oranges? Do apples cost more to produce?—James Burke, Ohio.

Reply: Fancy apples sell for more than oranges because they are worth more to eat and are relished and enjoyed by those who buy them. There is more in them that is satisfying than in oranges. There is little in an orange other than a little well flavored juice. I have been in my own orange orchard and those of many others in all the states where this fruit will grow and cut and tasted one variety after another, but my real hunger was not satisfied. It was like eating watermelon. But eating good apples is satisfying. They contain real food in goodly proportions.

As to the comparative cost of the two fruits, the orange is the more costly. In nearly all sections where oranges are grown the soil needs frequently fertilizing, and this takes money. Sometimes apple orchards require the same and they should never be starved for fertility, but many of them are on land that is naturally rich enough in plant food to yield many crops without anything but good tillage. It is estimated by the apple growers of the northwest, who have carefully worked out the commercial part of the problem, that their fruit costs about 50 cents per bushel laid down at the shipping station, aside from the use of the land and trees on which it grows, but including all labor of cultivating, spraying, thinning, picking etc. All they get above this is profit on the investment in the real estate and the net profit combined. All citrus fruits, so far as I know, cost about double this much.

Asparagus.—Would asparagus grow profitably on tide flats that have a rank growth of rushes. The flats are not covered but for a short time at each high tide, and the soil is deep and black.

While in Florida I saw quantities of this kind of land that looked as though it might be utilized this way if the asparagus would grow on it.

If this is not feasible and you know of something else that might be grown there please let me know and I will experiment a little when I am down there.

This may seem foolish to you but all I know about asparagus culture is that salt does not hurt it, which brings me to my first question.—D. R. Kinkead, Kans.

Reply: It is probable that asparagus will do very well in the tidal flats along the coast of Florida, except where the land lies so low as to be inundated at times by salt water. I have seen splendid tomato fields on the tidal flats along Biscayne Bay that were not over three feet above the bay water. I think asparagus would succeed well there but have not seen it growing there. It should be tried. The crop would be very early and ought to bring good prices. It may be that there is not enough cool weather for it in winter and there might not be a sufficient season of dormancy. A slightly salty condition of the soil would not hurt asparagus, for the sea coast is its natural habitat.

Should people be encouraged to eat raisins the same as figs?—Z. J. D., Pa.

Reply: Raisins are excellent food

and in Europe they have been so considered and used as far back as history goes. Within the last few years California has been producing enormous quantities of raisins and they have almost entirely driven out the foreign importations. And extracting the seeds by machinery has been a great advance, thus saving a lot of time and tedious work in the kitchen and popularizing the use of raisins. Cooked or raw they are delicious and wholesome and fully equal to figs.

How deeply should a raspberry or currant plantation be cultivated? How deeply a vineyard?—Subscriber, N. Y.

Reply: As the feeding roots of all berry bushes and vines are rather shallow they should not be disturbed by the plow or cultivator, especially during the growing season. However, the soil should be enriched to a good depth, so there will be food for the roots there and that the top soil for several inches deep may be frequently

improved by the full development that the normal amount of water needed would cause. This is another of our neglected opportunities.

H. E. Van Deman.

(Van Deman's Letter on another page).

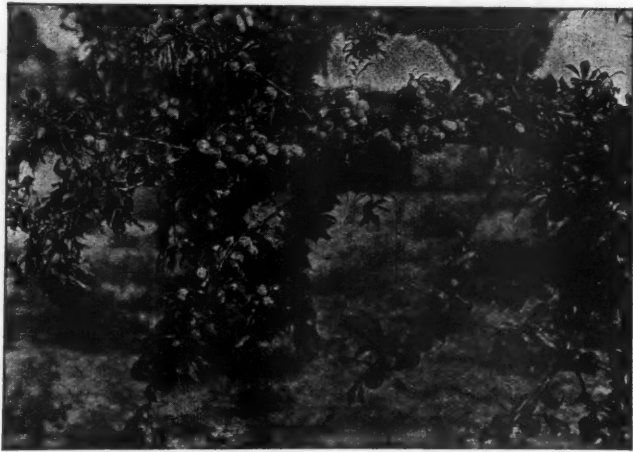
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Reply: There is no doubt of the great value that irrigation would be in the growing of fruits and other crops in the states where now there is almost entire dependence on rainfall. This spring has been very dry over a large area and the need of water in addition to what the rains have furnished is very apparent. There are a very few small irrigation plants in the eastern states, but they only show what might be done in thousands more such places. There are many streams and springs whose waters might be stored by making dams and saved for times of need. And there are lakes that could be drawn upon under like circumstances. A little water in the real time of need would often make the difference between success and failure of a crop. The quality of fruit and vegetables would also be

young canes are two to three feet high. This nipping back the tip of each cane will stop the upward growth of your cane and causes it to throw out side branches and thus become self-supporting. If the raspberry canes are not nipped they will sprawl about requiring support.

Cherries Ripe in Pennsylvania May 17th.—Isaac M. Moyer sends Green's Fruit Grower a sample of ripe cherries picked the 26th of May. These cherries ripened other years on May 17th. Many readers will be surprised to learn that there is a variety of cherries which will ripen in Pennsylvania so early in May. The samples did not possess much quality. We submitted these cherries to Professor E. H. Van Deman who replied as follows: "I saw the cherries and the variety is Purple Guigue (Gean), an old one too, and very early. I have known it for nearly fifty years."—H. E. Van Deman.

My mother used to scald her tin pans and pails in which milk had been placed. She deemed the scalding with boiling hot water very important, yet possibly she did not know that the main object of this scalding was to destroy fermenting and other germs. In warm weather particularly milk pans and pails should be scalded with the hottest water that can be secured.

When to Prune Evergreens.—Mr. Johnston Sisters desires to learn the best season for pruning Arbor Vitae and other evergreens.

C. A. Green's Reply: So far as I know evergreens may be pruned in moderation at almost any season of the year. I prefer to prune evergreens early in the spring before the new growth has begun. Large old evergreens cannot be pruned farther than to cut back the tips of the branches, without destroying their shape or beauty, for evergreens are not inclined to throw out new shoots and form new heads as will the apple, maple or elm. Therefore to shape an evergreen

you must begin when it is young. You can dehorn apple, peach or pear by cutting off all the branches leaving simply stubs of the branches, and new heads will appear, but you cannot do this with an evergreen so far as my experience goes.

Quack Grass.—This pest has never troubled us much at Green's Fruit Farm. We found it on four or five farms and fields which we bought but it was destroyed by thorough cultivation. When a new park was being laid out near my city home it was filled with quack grass. Men were set at work to dig up all roots and burn them. It was an expense of over \$100 per acre. Our method is to plow and rake off all we can of the roots, then plow again and again and continue to rake off as many roots as possible. Then we sow the land to buckwheat. When full grown we plow under the buckwheat and carefully cultivate and this is the last we see of the quack grass. Where it is possible I prefer to plow under quack grass in late fall, just before winter sets in. We do not plow deeper than the quack grass roots lie. This late plowing exposes the quack roots to the frost of winter and destroys a large portion of the roots.

A Portable Fence.—Every farm should have a few lengths of portable fence. There are many ways of building fences, high or low, strong or slight, according to the character of the animal to be enclosed. Wire fences can be purchased in all sizes of meshes woven in various styles and strength. Such wire may be held in position by temporary stakes, and may enclose any amount of land, large or small, for a poultry yard or for pasture. You will seldom require a stronger fence than can be made of wire. If so you can make one of fence boards of 16-foot length with two by four hemlock at each end and in the middle. Such 16-foot lengths of fence boards thus nailed are used as temporary gates and for other purposes. Sometimes you wish to extend the limits of your poultry yard or that of your barn yard. Sometimes you may simply desire an open place for your horses to exercise and get the sunshine, and you will find a movable fence desirable. Poultry will nip off all the grass and leave it absolutely barren of every green thing within a few weeks, therefore it is necessary to continually shift the space about the poultry yards.

Moths Eating Woolens and Furs.—How can we protect our clothing from the destructive moths? This moth is small and white. Many of them can be killed when found on clothing or flying about the room. Lose no opportunity to crush them. They seem to like soiled clothing better than that new and clean. If I leave my woolen suits undisturbed in the clothes press for a few weeks I am apt to find that the larvae of the moth have eaten holes

WANTED TO SLEEP

Curious That a Tired Preacher Should Have Such Desire.

A minister speaks of the curious effect of Grape-Nuts food on him and how it has relieved him.

"You will doubtless understand how the suffering from indigestion with which I used to be troubled made my work an almost unendurable burden; and why it was that after my Sabbath duties had been performed, sleep was a stranger to my pillow till nearly daylight.

"I had to be very careful as to what I ate, and even with all my care I experienced poignant physical distress after meals, and my food never satisfied me.

"Since I began to use Grape-Nuts the benefits I have derived from it are very definite. I no longer suffer from indigestion, and I began to improve from the time Grape-Nuts appeared on our table.

"I find that by eating a dish of this food after my Sabbath work is done, (and I always do so now) my nerves are quieted and rest and refreshing sleep are ensured me.

"I feel that I could not possibly do without Grape-Nuts food, now that I know its value. It is invariably on our table—we feel that we need it to make the meal complete—and our children will eat Grape-Nuts when they cannot be persuaded to touch anything else." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Read the famous booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

in the woolen cloth and nearly ruined it. At least once a week I take out my suits and brush them carefully, examining every part. Even then the insects may be at work inside the trousers or the coat sleeves. Nothing is better than to wear this suit for a day occasionally.

Woolens and furs should be put away in March before the moth lays its eggs. After the eggs are laid, no matter how closely you may pack them, the eggs will hatch and the furs or woolens may be injured. Do not rely entirely upon moth balls, cedar trunks, camphor or tarred paper, but all of these are helpful. Many people send their garments to storage houses where large fees are charged for protecting them by placing in cold storage. The eggs will not hatch in a room near the freezing point. We put away the winter garments in tight trunks in March every year, and every fall we pack away the summer garments after removing the winter garments. We seldom have trouble with moths in these trunks. Their worst work occurs in the clothes press.

Fear of Locusts.

C. A. Green: I write to ask you what do you think best for me to do—the locust is laying its eggs in my young orchard, there are a great many of them.—Lim Meadows, Richmond, Va.

C. A. Green's Reply: I do not know of much that can be done except where it is possible to shake off the locusts on to sheets and destroy them. The locusts do not as a rule eat the foliage as do other insects. They do not do serious injury to large and bearing fruit trees. Their most injurious work is done by the female which lays its eggs in the new and tender growth, but this injury is not serious except sometimes in case of young nursery trees. Therefore the locust is not such a destructive insect as many have supposed. Although they may come in large numbers they soon disappear. They are not the locusts of Egypt spoken of in the Bible.

The Peach Tree Borer a Serious Pest.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Almost every fruit has its peculiar enemy. This is owing to the fact that insects as well as other creatures have a delicate sense of taste and prefer some articles of food to others. The peach tree borer likes the flavor of the tender bark of the peach tree. There seems to be no other food so enticing to this insect which will go a long distance out of its way to find a peach tree. When it has found a home in the tender bark of a peach tree, under or near the surface of the ground, it never leaves until it is transformed, spending almost a year of its life on or near the tree.

The average fruit grower knows but little about the slim wasp like insect which lays its eggs and hatches them into the white grub which we call the peach borer. In the north this borer is not active during winter, but begins to feed in early spring, increasing in size rapidly. The peach grub is usually found under the bark of the roots near the base of the trunk of the tree. It is removed by clearing away the earth and searching for the tunnels through the bark which covers the roots. But sometimes the grub infests the trunk of the tree a foot or more above ground, but this seldom occurs. This grub sometimes attacks the cherry and plum trees but I have never known them to do so at Green's Fruit Farm.

The peach trees should be thoroughly examined each spring in May or June and again in October and all borers removed. If this is not done the insects will multiply rapidly and extend to neighboring orchards. If the orchards are not examined the peach trees are apt to be short lived. The presence of the borer in peach trees may often be discovered by the appearance of a gummy substance exuding from the tree at its base near the ground. This gummy material should be removed and crushed at the annual inspection, each spring. Sometimes the grub may be present when there is no gummy substance exuding from the tree. One female is capable of laying from two to six hundred eggs, scattered over the trunk of the tree just above the ground, in July and August at the north. Though I have never seen it recommended I see no reason why a lime sulphur wash, or even a thick coat of common whitewash, spread over the trunk of the tree from the ground upward at least eighteen inches, would not destroy these eggs and prevent their hatching. This wash should be applied in the latter part of August or in the early part of September before the eggs hatch. If these

eggs are not destroyed the grubs will hatch from the eggs and descend into the roots through the soil and winter there ready to begin active work the next spring.

I would not frighten any one from peach growing by telling of the peach grub, for I have known successful orchards which have proved to be very profitable from which no grubs were ever removed and no attention being paid to the grub. In some localities peach grub is far worse than in other localities. The peach tree will endure severe attacks of the grub in its roots and still yield good crops of fruit. It is only when parts of the roots are almost entirely stripped of the bark which has been eaten by the grub that the peach tree perishes. I estimate that five cents worth of labor at the right time will do much to protect the peach tree from the peach tree borer! Usually a peach grower will find no more than one tree in ten infested with the peach tree borer.

Some experimenters advise spraying the gnawed roots after the grubs have been dug out, with a poison spray. I would hesitate to do this for if the poison spray should be made strong enough to repel further invasions of the grubs it might kill or injure the trees. Such a poison spray on the roots, after they are recovered with earth, could not long be effective.

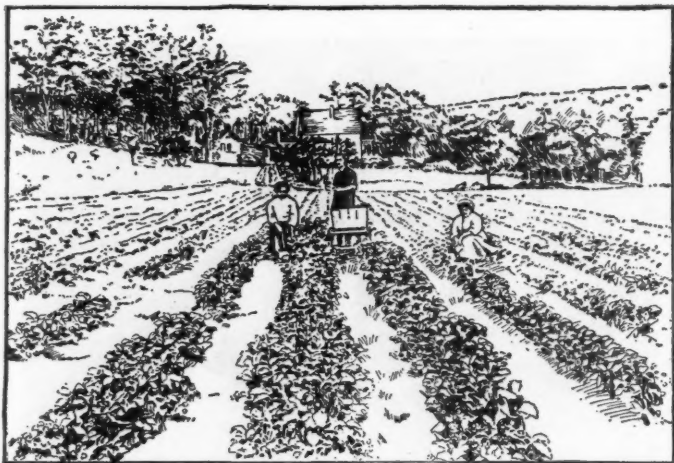
Some peach growers recommend banking up with earth twelve to fifteen inches high about the base of each peach tree in the spring to prevent the

beds. It costs quite a lot to get a new strawberry bed started; I think it is a good idea when straw is as scarce as it has been this year, to take up at least one-half or two-thirds of the straw, and then there will be enough left to make it burn over. Burning a bed too hard is not good for it, but if you can just get far enough to go over and kill everything of a weedy nature, it cleans up the bed in good shape. Now, if you put those \$20 that you pay for plants and for setting into labor, cleaning up in first class shape, you will always get a better crop on an old bed than you will on a new one."

Sacking Grapes.

Grapes have a number of enemies; some are of fungus origin, others are insects, and still others are birds. They may be effectually protected and shielded from many enemies by the proper use of sacks. The sacks recommended for use are made of tough paper, and may be purchased cheaply by the thousand, if necessary, from dealers in supplies of this character. They are such as grocers use for putting up small packages for their customers. Those holding about one quart, known as two-pound sacks, are a good size for most varieties of the grape. A few varieties having very large clusters may require larger sacks.

A single sack is to be placed over each cluster and made fast by the use of a pin, small wire, or tie of some kind and allowed to remain there until the fruit is ripe and ready for use.



Harvesting the strawberry in Maine.—"Farm World."

eggs from being laid close to the roots. This will make destruction of the eggs easier. Other men advise daubing roots of the peach trees infested with cold tar and other similar substances, but I have known so many orchards to be injured by similar applications to the roots or to the trunks I dare not recommend them. Be careful what you apply to your trees for your men never know what the ingredients are. Articles by the same name may differ in the ingredients.

Cover Crops for Orchards.

Cover crops are usually sown about the middle of July and allowed to remain on the ground until the following spring, when they are plowed under, says A. E. Stone, Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture.

Buckwheat is one of the best among the non-leguminous crops. This can be sown as late as the last of July and still produce a good cover crop before the coming on of winter. Winter rye is also used to some extent, but is less desirable. Among the legumes, red clover is perhaps the best known in this state. This will make a fair growth by fall, but will live over winter, so that it is more difficult to subdue in the spring than crimson clover, which has recently been introduced. Mammoth clover is also used and considered satisfactory by a great many orchardists. Crimson clover makes a good, vigorous growth during the latter part of the summer, and adds a good supply of nitrogen to the soil. The vetches are highly recommended by some growers on account of the perfect mat or covering which they produce. Spring vetch, winter vetch and hairy vetch are the varieties used. The winter vetch and hairy vetch especially form a very close growing mat, and cover the soil admirably. The principal objection to the use of these is the high price of seed.

Burning Over Old Berry Beds.

Here are Mr. E. W. Sullivan's ideas about handling the one year old bed as given at the 1911 annual meeting. "We think it is quite a mistake for people to plow under the old strawberry

To be thoroughly effectual as a safeguard against the attacks of disease and insects the sack must be placed over the cluster soon after the blooming season is past; if possible, before the young grapes are larger than bird shot. A little delay will often give the germs of disease and depredating insects an opportunity to plant themselves on or in the newly formed fruit, when the sacks will fail to perform the good service expected of them.

The Theory of Thinning.

We have become familiar with the statement that thinning the fruit on over-loaded trees, while it is young, does not materially diminish the number of bushels of fruit, the lessened number of specimens growing large enough to compensate for the difference. The superficial observer sees apples on a tree two inches in diameter, and on another four inches, and at once pronounces the large ones twice the size of the smaller, four being twice the number two, but he decides hastily, for the cube of the two is only eight, while the cube of four is sixty-four, or eight times that of the two. The large fruit is no less than eight times the size of the smaller, and it would require eight times as many specimens of the smaller to fill a barrel. This is of course an extreme case with extreme measures; but similar results will be obtained on a smaller scale. For convenience in multiplying and dividing, reduce the inches to quarters, and it will be found that a globular fruit eight quarters in diameter, will be more than twice the size in cubic measure of one six quarters in diameter. Any number of similar calculations may be made with like results. No wonder then that an orchardist found that his thinned fruit produced more bushels than that from the crowded trees.

There were sixteen deaths in the prize-ring this year, according to the New York "World," two more than were caused by football. This disposes of the charge that football is more brutal than prize-fighting.—Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle."

A June Ramble.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

I love the rippled rills,
I love the mountain-side,
I love the brambled lanes,
I love the rivers wide;
I love the rocks and dells,
The cheery birds, the skies,
The western psalmody
Before the daylight dies.

I love the wooded slope
When June's pale blossoms burst,
The lovely poplar-bells,
And as the earth athirst
Laughs at the pelting drops,
Neath woodsman's booth we hide,
Where much we think of rain,
And naught of foolish pride.

The wild-lands with their wealth
Ungathered, and the hills,
The docile herds, the sound
Of childish play that thrills
Like visions of the past,
All are rare songs to me,
Like melodies of love
That come from o'er the sea.

I love the rippled rills,
I love the mountain ways:
They seem to sing a song
Of sweet and restful praise,
All nature worships God;
And through our Christ divine,
The rocks and wooded hills
With their sweet joy are mine.

Selling Through Commission Merchants

C. O. Warford, N. Y., says that selling through commission merchants is fairly satisfactory in this section is proved by the fact that hundreds of fruit and vegetable growers in the Hudson Valley ship their goods to commission merchants in New York and Boston. I suppose that more than nine-tenths of all the fruit raised in this valley is sold through commission houses in these two cities says Market Growers "Journal."

Every night a half dozen or more large steamboats go down the Hudson loaded with produce for the New York market and every afternoon in the shipping season a train load leaves Marlboro, Milton, Highland and Middlehope for the Boston market.

The commission merchants are so prompt in making returns that the growers know before nine o'clock the next day what prices were received for their produce shipped the night before. If New York prices are higher than Boston the next shipment goes to New York; if higher in Boston the next shipment goes to Boston. Every Tuesday morning the check comes for goods shipped the previous week, and if the check is not in that day's mail the growers begin to inquire. Three days' delinquency, and the shipper takes a night trip to the city and almost every time he comes back with the money.

When you come to figure closely and make a rough average, you will find that no more shippers are "skinned" by the dishonest commission merchant in these two cities, than are "skinned" by selling their goods direct to some home or foreign merchant, for you will always find some merchants failing and not being able to pay their debts.

If a commission merchant by questionable methods succeeds in "skinning" any individual our telephone system is so perfect that in three or four hours all the other shippers are warned. The Grange organizations are helping to eliminate this class of merchants and the New York State Fruit Growers' association is also very alert along this line.

The worst "skinning" is the skinning we give ourselves by not sending constant shipments of uniform, good quality products. The great trouble with many shippers is that they ship spasmodically, feast or famine, a great quantity to-day and then nothing for three or four days. No merchant can work up a trade for a shipper under such conditions. If a person ships about the same amounts each day that shipper will get a premium on prices obtained, for the retail trade will learn to know the shipper's mark and ask the merchant for the goods with that mark. Then if the quality and the quantity are uniform you have a customer that will stick to you just as long as you do not "skin" him.

We have personally proved this out in the rhubarb line. We raise and ship rhubarb to the New York market and all to one merchant, a merchant who, most of the shippers tell us, is the lowest priced man in the trade. But for our rhubarb he always gets us from one quarter of a cent to a cent more per bunch than any of our neighbors get from competing merchants. The quality is a little better and he knows it and it seems as though the retail merchants know it, for the demand is constant and we are absolutely sure of getting a premium above our brother shippers.

Adamant.—"There are a lot of girls who don't ever intend to get married."
"How do you know?"
"I've proposed to several."—Cleveland "Leader."



SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT



The upper engraving represents a red raspberry plantation, the canes being trained to a wire trellis. All of these three cuts are from the "Rural New Yorker." I would have cut back the tips of the canes before they leafed out in the spring leaving them not higher than three or four feet.

The middle cut is a section of three year old blackberry plantation, also trained to a wire trellis similar to a grape trellis.

The lower cut is a section of three year old blackberry plantation the canes of which are supported by a wire trellis. At Green's fruit farm we do not stake our raspberries or blackberries or give them support of any kind. The advantage of supporting canes of small fruits as shown in the above cuts is that they do not sprawl around so much, and can be cultivated closer to the rows. Notice that there is ample room between rows in the above cuts. This is important. Usually the rows of raspberries and blackberries are not far enough apart.

Professor Edward S. Morse, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, says: "If one should enter the house of a well ordered family and find no books on the shelves or pictures on the walls he would consider the family of low culture."

Likewise if one visits a city and finds no library and no picture gallery he will come to a similar conclusion. The importance of museums of all kinds as a part of the educational equipment of any community is recognized.

COMES A TIME

When Coffee Shows What It Has Been Doing.

"Of late years coffee has disagreed with me," writes a matron from Rome, N. Y.

"Its lightest punishment being to make me 'logy' and dizzy, and it seemed to thicken up my blood.

"The heaviest was when it upset my stomach completely, destroying my appetite and making me nervous and irritable, and sent me to my bed. After one of these attacks, in which I nearly lost my life, I concluded to quit the coffee and try Postum.

"It went right to the spot! I found it not only a most palatable and refreshing beverage, but a food as well.

"All my ailments, the 'loginess' and dizziness, the unsatisfactory condition of my blood, my nervousness and irritability disappeared in short order and my sorely afflicted stomach began quickly to recover. I began to rebuild and have steadily continued until now. Have a good appetite and am rejoicing in sound health which I owe to the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Strawberries All the Year Round.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

I have considered the strawberry a northern fruit for the reason that it is hardy and thrives far north. I am inclined to the opinion that if the strawberry could choose its own home it would select the gardens and farms of Western New York rather than those far South.

It is conceded that the strawberry succeeds well at the south but not so well at the extreme south where tropical fruits take its place. When the early strawberries from Florida reach New York city and sell for 20 cents to 25 cents per quart and the strawberry plantations of Western New York are covered with winter snow. North Carolina furnishes early strawberries all of which are shipped to the northern markets. Sometimes the first strawberries from the southern plantations sell in large cities for \$1.00 per quart. Often they are marketed in pint boxes. When the North Carolina strawberries have all been picked and shipped the plantations about Norfolk, Va. begin to ripen. Later comes Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. Then later the Hudson river, Western New York and New England strawberries are relied upon in large cities for supplies of strawberries. Thus strawberry commences in Florida in January is extended gradually north, the strawberry season actually ending about September first or the last of August. It is surprising how late a few straggling quarts of strawberries may be found in the market at Rochester, New York. I have found them there all through August although the season began here about June first to June tenth.

There are everbearing varieties of strawberries so called which bear a little fruit from June to December. I have never seen a variety of this class that I considered profitable as a market berry. There are certain varieties like Captain Jack and James Vick which are now no longer cultivated which though not considered everbearing varieties do bear a few scattering stems of large and handsome berries all through the later summer and fall months.

It would seem that the shipping strawberries from Florida and other distant points of northern markets would be hazardous but the growers have learned how to ship this most perishable of all fruits without serious loss. The fruit is cooled either before placing in cars or immediately after by forcing a current of cold air through the crate. Then the berries are kept cool by a compartment in each car filled with ice. Since one supply of ice in each car is not sufficient the supply of ice must be renewed several times between Florida and New York city. This cooling of strawberries in crates and in large bulk teaches the small grower who often has trouble to keep his strawberries safely over night on the ordinary fruit farm without cooling facilities. The lesson is that the thing to do with crates of berries is to let them stand where the cool night breeze will sweep through the crates cooling the berries quickly. Thus the crates should be placed in a roofed shed with both ends of the shed open or at other place where the winds will have access to every part of each crate. The crates should not be put closely together. If possible do not crate the berries until the morning you start out with them for market as they are kept cooler and better than when put into crates.

Strawberries.

The strawberry is the king of small fruits for house use and is easily grown over a very large territory.

The strawberry succeeds best in a loamy soil that holds moisture well. To succeed with strawberries we must spare no pains on little things.

The first things to avoid are weed pests. Do not plant strawberries in a field troubled with couch grass or chickweed.

The best preparation for strawberries is a clover sod turned under; put it into a hoe crop and by this means get rid of all the weed seeds before planting. You can hardly enrich the soil too much. Manure it well for the hoe crop, cultivate it thoroughly, give it a light fall plowing and cover it again with manure; work this in in the spring or plow very shallow.

Begin cultivating immediately after planting and keep it up all season.

I allow the runners to spread out to the width of about 22 inches in the rows and then I use a runner cutter, a roller coultter attached to each side of the cultivator.

I stop cultivating crossways when the runners get too big.

We do not cover our berries in winter in the Jordan district.

We take two crops and get thick matted rows.

I go through and pull out weeds by hand before blossoming time, but don't pull them in blossoming time. After fruiting, I don't mow, but cut the rows by hand and cultivate right up to late in the season.

For good results it is very important to spray the strawberry crop.

Spray the first time ten days after planting, with the bordeaux mixture, at ordinary strength, and repeat this through the season about every two weeks. Lime and sulphur also can be used at a strength of 1 to 30.

Dewberry Culture.

Mr. A. D. Shaw of Ohio, asks Green's Fruit Grower to tell him how to grow dewberries.

The dewberry is a climbing blackberry. If a plant of dewberry is planted on rich ground and trained to a trellis, the same as is made for a grape trellis the dewberry would cover this trellis much as a grapevine covers its trellis. When planting in the field the dewberry should be set from 5 to 6 feet apart both ways. A stout stake should be driven in the ground not nearer than 1 foot to the plant. As the canes of the dewberry grow they should be tied up and trained to the stake. If the plants are allowed to trail from the ground they will bear fruit but the berries will be covered with sand and clean cultivation would be impossible.

The dewberry is propagated by burying the tip of each cane in loose soil to the depth of 2 or 3 inches in July. Cover the tip after it is sunk in the ground, with a stone. In other words the dewberry is propagated in the same way that the black cap raspberry is propagated.

The currant is propagated by banking up the canes of the old bushes in May or June. Make a high bank in burying from the canes to the tips, which should be exposed at the top. By December you will find that the old branches have made roots and these branches can be freely moved and planted. The currant is also propagated by making cuttings of the new wood 8 inches long and planting them in November or April making the soil very firm about them. Leave only the tip of each cutting above the soil.

Efforts Made by Geneva Experiment Station to Stamp Out the Bud Worm.

Experts from the State Experiment station in Geneva are experimenting in this town, and in Stanley, Flint, Halls and other adjoining points, in an effort to stamp out the bud worm, a insect pest peculiar to spring that is unusually virulent just now.

This pest is annual in appearance and its reddish-brown caterpillars with black heads are familiar sights to fruit growers. The bud worm not only feeds upon the foliage, but also upon the tender portions of the unfolding buds and thereby is able to do considerable damage. Many farmers do much toward controlling the pest by using a poison in their dormant spray, but after the buds begin to burst, poison in connection with the lime sulphur solution is recommended.

The station experts report that apple trees through Western New York are being damaged by lice. Soap emulsions are recommended as an effective treatment for this species of pest.

Fruit Growing in Pennsylvania.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by H. E. H.

Coming to Pennsylvania from New York, I was struck by the difference, in these adjoining states of a nearly similar climate, in fruit raising. In Bedford county where I now reside, there is very little fruit grown. Scanty apple orchards, occasional plum or pear trees, constitute the fruit of the average farm. A grape vine is always left unpruned to grow as shade on a trellis or porch. Only the wild berries, which grow abundantly, are used.

The cause of this state of affairs is mostly because the farmers do not read much, and are consequently behind the times.

During the few years I have lived in Pennsylvania, I have tried by precept and example, to teach them how easily and cheaply fruit can be raised in this state, and the variety of all kinds of fruit trees and bushes I have recently set out, are a good object lesson.

A Chicken Hatched by a Pigeon.

I have a kind of novelty that I would like to know if any of your readers can beat it. One of my Plymouth Rock hens laid an egg in one of my pigeon houses. The pair of pigeons sat on this hen's egg, and this morning I found a full-grown lively little Plymouth Rock chick with pigeon covering it. My wife is bringing it up by hand. Has any one else ever had this experience? —Thomas W. Wardley, Mass.

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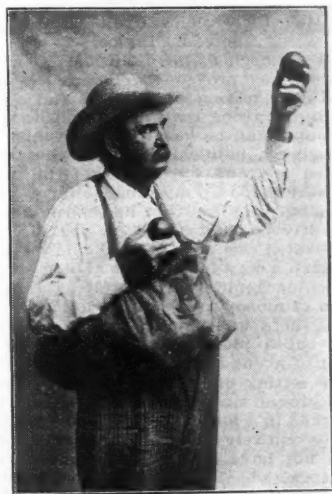


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No more shoulder cutting; easiest and best device for picking apples known. Will hold about one bushel. An opening in front to put in with both hands, drops out in front to empty. Penny postal explains all. This is patented, do not infringe. J. T. SWAN, AUBURN, NEB.

Orchard Cultivator



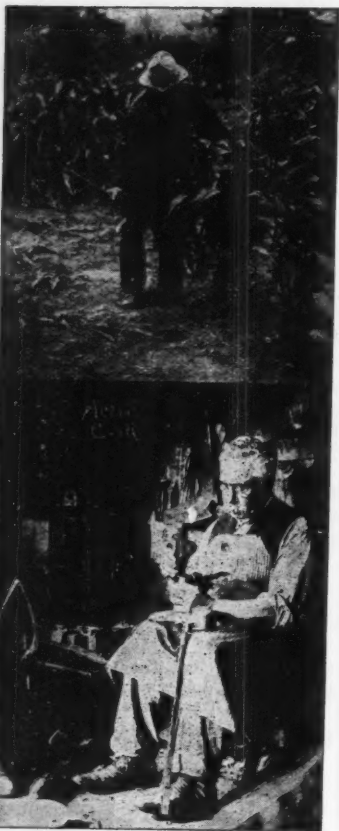
THE FORKNER LIGHT DRAFT HARROW

is the only perfect light running wheel cultivator ever offered for orchard work. Each section is so easily manipulated with levers that a small boy can operate it and cultivate perfectly 30 acres per day with one team of medium weight. With this harrow, one team can easily do the work of two teams with ordinary harrows. Works well in stumpy or stony land and does not clog with loose grass, roots, etc. Its extension of 11 ft., 3 1/2 ft. each side of the team, enables perfect dust mulching near the tree trunks without disturbing the branches or fruit, and eliminates the use of the hoe. One machine will work 100 acres of orchard and keep it in garden till. These machines are labor savers and will reduce your cultivating expense one-half, even if you have but 5 or 10 acres of orchard. Write to-day for prices.

LIGHT DRAFT HARROW COMPANY
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Farm and Garden.



In the upper photograph our subscriber is beginning to cut his corn. In the lower photograph the village shoemaker is mending a old pair of shoes. There is much food for thought in the legend tacked to the wall of this shop which says "Terms Cash." The man who does not sell for cash loses many debts and these debts the patrons who pay cash are compelled to make up. Therefore the man who sells for cash can always afford to sell at a lower price than his competitor.

Fifty Years' Experience on a Half Acre Fruit Farm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by John E. Taylor.

M. F. Archer, of Fairfield Center, Maine, has proved that there is good money in raising small fruits and especially in raising currants. When he was a young man he had the opportunity of entering a political life and what was called a grand opportunity. He said: "I have made up my mind to farm." He lives on the place that he then had and for fifty years during every year he has cultivated one acre of land and done it in such a way that he has gained a far-reaching reputation as well as a good sum of money. He had always believed that there was money in currants. He set out a piece as a trial covering a plot of ground fifty by thirty feet. Before setting out the bushes he worked his ground until it was pulverized. He worked in a lot of dressing and kept the piece entirely clean from weeds. He did not have any trouble from worms to speak of. He found that by keeping the grass and weeds out of the garden the worms did not come. The second year after setting out his plants he sold about \$20.00 worth of currants.

Now he made up his mind that he ought to have another crop to go with his currant-growing, so the next spring he started in upon onions. He had good success with them and through all his years of success, in answering the question how he had managed to make such a profit, he said: "Strict attention and a whole lot of work will always bring success. I never let a weed live more than a day. I kept my garden looking as smooth as a barn floor. I sowed onion seeds as early as I could in the spring. I put them in drills of rows about fifteen inches apart, after I had thoroughly worked my ground, mixing in a great quantity of barn dressing. As soon as the onions were up I sifted wood ashes on top of them and found that this kept the worms away from them and at the same time helped them to grow. Along in the later part of the summer when the tops were getting quite high I would roll a barrel over them which had the tendency to make the onions grow larger and ripen them off. For several years I have raised over a hundred bushels a season which meant over \$100 to me."

Mr. Archer has found ready market for his onions and currants at all times. For several years his currant bushes

have brought him each fall over five hundred quarts. At the close of the currant season he cuts good healthy twigs from the old bushes and sticks them into the ground that he has prepared to have a new bed practically all the time. He finds a whole lot of pleasure in raising and carrying on these two branches of farming. He believes that it is possible and practicable for any man with a half acre of land or even less to make a good thing aside from his wages in carrying on this kind of farming.

Hydraulic Rams.

The means of supplying water for use throughout a dwelling where there is no public supply with which connection may be made is sometimes easily possible, says Robert W. Gay of the Colorado College of Agriculture.

The hydraulic ram, in many cases, will satisfactorily perform this class of work. The conditions necessary for the proper working of the ram are, a stream running from six to eight times as much water as will be pumped, and the possibility of getting at least a foot and half of fall in a short distance. The ram consists of a drive pipe, which should be at least fifteen feet long and have a fall of at least a foot and a half. The water enters the drive pipe and flows out of a valve at the lower end. When the velocity becomes high enough, this valve closes automatically, and the momentum of the water, whose flow is thus suddenly stopped, is great enough to force a small amount of the water through a smaller valve near the end into the delivery pipe leading to the house. As soon as the momentum is destroyed, the first valve opens and the water flows through it again. This process repeats itself indefinitely. The area of the delivery pipe should be from one-fourth to one-third that of the drive pipe. A rough rule is, that about one-seventh of the water flowing through the drive pipe can be raised to a height of about five times the fall of the drive pipe. A smaller amount could be raised higher. It is possible, by properly selecting the sizes of the pipes, with ten feet of fall, to raise water to a height of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. Since the water is forced through the delivery pipe by a series of pushes and not by a steady force, it will be best to connect this pipe with a storage tank, which will act as an equalizer and maintain a steady pressure at all times throughout the house.

The ram is inexpensive, requires little attention, and needs few repairs.

Mr. Shields said the country suffers a loss of \$1,000,000,000 a year, through the ravages of insects, and that most of the damage could be averted if adequate protection were afforded forest birds. That the farmers of New England, New York and Pennsylvania pay \$14,000,000 a year for Paris green is due to the fact, Mr. Shields said, that the birds that eat potato bugs are not protected, but killed off by boys and men.

The expenditure of great sums of money annually for spraying apple and other trees is due to the fact, Mr. Shields said, that the birds are gone. The presence of birds, as in former days, he said would result in a saving of \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 a year to the farmers of the fruit-growing states.

The Texas cotton growers, he continued, are losing from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year because the quail, the prince of foragers and master enemy of the boll weevil, has been killed off despite game laws and game wardens. The loss due to the bug, Mr. Shields said, has increased the price of cotton fully 50 per cent. above what it was twenty-five years ago.

F. D. Coburn—It takes a farmer to succeed on a farm, just as it takes a clerical man to succeed in office work, an engineer with a locomotive, an architect in architecture, or a musician in music. A man always a farmer can not move into town and make himself indispensable in an art studio, nor can the artist, the hand-organ man, the store salespeople, those from the sweat shops, or the law offices become prosperous in any early time as hewers of wood, drawers of water, tillers of the earth, or salesmen of its products. No greater disaster could come to the masses in cities than to thrust them unprepared into the strange situations they would encounter in attempted farm life. Their story would be one of tragedy.

American Farmer as a Meat Packer.

The farmers of Kansas, one of the first live stock states in the Union, buy annually from three and one-half million to seven million dollars' worth of meat. They produce this meat themselves. It consists, chiefly, of breakfast bacon, ham, salt pork and fresh beef. These meats will retail at from 35 to 40 per cent. more than they cost wholesale at the packing houses, if the figures of Secretary Wilson are correct. It is safe to say that, allowing for transportation from the farm to the packing house, the killing, selling, etc., these meats, when returned to the farmer through the retailer, are bought by him at an increase of at least 50 per cent.

In doing this they contribute to the profits of the other man one-half the value of the stuff they themselves produce.

Beef Clubs Needed.

The foregoing somewhat startling facts were part of a carefully prepared address, "The American Farmer as a Meat Packer," delivered a few days ago, by Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college. President Waters read answers from a series of questions he had sent to all the farmers in the 105 counties of Kansas. Summarized, they show that very few farmers cure all the meat that can be cured for their use; that there is very little co-operation in killing, as might be the case if beef clubs were organized. It is the common practice, these statistics show, to depend upon the butcher shops and farm poultry for meat from six to nine months of the year. Estimates as to the meat bought by the average farm family of five persons varied from \$10 to \$300 a year. The average was \$55. This would make the Kansas farmers' total meat bill \$7,335,000 a year; enough to support the state government and the schools for two years.

Why have the farmers ceased to cure meat for themselves? Being an expert in this work himself, President Waters was more than ordinarily concerned. In former years, when the farm was more nearly the center of family life, when the family lived more completely upon the produce of the farm and less upon breakfast foods and canned goods, it was the practice to cure all the meats required by the family for the year, except that from poultry. Beef clubs cooperated in such work. But the increased prosperity of the farmer and the recent high prices of animals on the hoof have permitted the meat curing industry to become almost a lost art.

Not Much Equipment Needed.

President Waters' questions to the farmers brought out the answer, generally, that they did not know how to cure meat. The second largest number told of the lack of necessary facilities, smoke house, etc.; some reported that the meat spoiled, another way of confessing ignorance of how to cure it. Others said insects interfered with its keeping, another detail of knowing how; it became too salty and unpalatable; it was too strong in the summer; all confessions of ignorance.

What They Miss.

It was a mistaken idea that an elaborate equipment was necessary in curing meat. A wooden smoke house with earth floor would answer every purpose, and the profit paid to the packing house and the butcher shop for one year, on the basis of \$55, would buy all the equipment needed by any farmer, although not the best or most convenient. Killing should be done by the end of January, and for best results by Christmas time. This will allow time to cure and smoke the meat and put it away before the arrival of the flies which produce the skippers about which so many farmers complain. You should have a March or April hog weighing 200 to 225 pounds. The curing is a matter of personal detail and attention, President Waters says. There are a great many ways to produce ham or bacon with very superior flavor. One of the first essentials is plenty of time.

The reason the packing house ham is so lacking in flavor is that it is cured rapidly and quickly sold. There are two methods in curing meat, the dry cure and the brine cure. Both are good. The meat curer should take the one he happens to fancy, but for production of the highest quality and richest flavor the dry cure is superior. Brine destroys a considerable quantity of the soluble protein in meat, and that is what gives the flavor. Any piece of meat soaked, or even wet, is never again as good as it was.

There is no just right and no just wrong way in curing meats. It is largely a matter of taste and judgment.

Here Is the Approved Dry Cure.

To 1,000 pounds of meat take the following:

40 pounds common salt.
10 pounds New Orleans sugar.

Get the roofing that lasts, for every building on the farm—

Genasco

the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing

And get the Kant-leak Kleet—the approved roof-fastening. Write for descriptive Genasco book and samples.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

Before After will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone, \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 E free. ABSORBINE, J.R., liniment for man, horse, dog, cat, etc. Cures all sorts of swellings, sprains, bruises, cuts, etc. Also cures rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W.F. YOUNG, P.O. 11 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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Saves 10 to 40 barrels daily, hand or power. Preserves for all purposes, also cider evaporators, apple-butter cookers, vinegar generators, etc. Catalog free. We are manufacturers, not jobbers.
HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.
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Great strength and capacity: all sizes; also gasoline engines, steam engines, sawmills, threshers. Catalog free.
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Turn your surplus fruit into money. You can make handsome profits from the sale of cider, vinegar or fruit juices. Write for catalog of ciders.
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HARVESTER with Binder Attachment cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winnow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price \$20 with Binder Attachment. S. C. Montgomery, of Texaline, Tex., writes: "The harvester has proven all you claim for it. I have cut one man cut and bound over 100 acres of corn, kafir corn and maize last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kan.

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RIFE ENGINE CO.
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Learn what an ideal combination it makes. "Gleanings in Bee Culture" tells all about it. 6 months trial subscription, \$1.00. 64-page book on bees and supply catalog free.
THE A. I. ROOT CO., Box 40, Medina, Ohio.

DEATH TO HEAVES

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure.
The first or second \$1 can cures heaves. The third is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. 50¢ per can at dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO.
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AGENTS—MEN—WOMEN—BOYS—GIRLS

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WE GIVE THIS \$2.50 KITCHEN SET FREE TO YOUR CUSTOMERS
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NEW SELLING PLAN Big snap for agents. Over 2,000 guaranteed fast-selling articles. Work pleasant and easy. No experience needed. We teach you Free. Earle White (age 21) made \$32.00 first week. Never sold goods before. Make big profits in your spare time. Samples furnished workers. Liberal credit terms.

THE MOST STARTLING OFFER EVER MADE

THIS \$1,000 MAXWELL AUTOMOBILE FREE

This handsome, new 1911 five passenger automobile given free to agent selling most goods. 2nd prize \$400 piano. 3rd prize \$100. 500 prizes in all. In case of a tie, equal prizes given. Write at once.
McLEAN, BLACK & CO., 1056 Duty Bldg., Boston, Mass.

4 pounds black pepper.

One and one-half pounds salt petre.

One-half pound cayenne pepper.

Weigh the meat, and take such part of the ingredients as that is a part of the 1,000.

Let the meat cool thoroughly. After thoroughly mixing the ingredients, one-half of the amount should be rubbed well into the meat. Put the meat in a dry, cool place (never in a cellar). Let it remain two weeks, then rub on the remainder of the cure, and let it lie about six weeks, when it is ready to hang. Smoking should be done slowly. It should occupy four to six weeks, a little every day, and with little heat. Slow smoking gives a delicate flavor. After the smoking is finished wrap each piece in paper, put in an unwashed flour sack and hang in a dry place.

The brine cure requires the same materials minus the pepper. When the meat has cooled rub it with salt and let it drain over night. Pack in a clean barrel with the heavy pieces, hams and shoulders at the bottom. For every 100 pounds use 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds brown sugar and 2 ounces salt petre. Dissolve in four gallons of water and cover the meat with it. Thin sides should remain in this four to six weeks and hams six to eight weeks. After it has dried thoroughly smoke as in the dry cure.

Here are a few figures showing what should be procured from a 250-pound hog:

35 pounds ham, @ 17c, \$5.95; 30 pounds shoulder, @ 10c, \$3.00; 25 pounds thick sides, @ 10c, \$2.50; 21 pounds thin sides, @ 20c, \$4.20; 30 pounds lard, @ 15c, \$4.50; 40 pounds spare rib, head, feet, backbone, @ 7c, \$2.80; 18 pounds sausage, @ 20c, \$3.60; total, \$26.55.

The hog was worth at home \$18.10. Had the meat been cured there, the farmer would have cleared the ham at reasonable prices—\$5.95—and almost the hams and the shoulders, or about 40 per cent. profit. The weights quoted here are green weights. The joints will increase in salt and decrease in smoke so it is about an even break by the middle of the summer.

Notes from Around the Farm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Frank F. Hanson.

A fifty-acre ambition and a garden-spot effort is a poor combination.

How valuable do you want your word to be in a horse trade? It is up to you.

Lanterns are too cheap to run any risks of burning your barn by using a poor one.

No matches should be lighted in barn or woodshed. Make this a law and enforce it.

It is just as essential for the farmer to keep accounts as it is for any business man in the land.

A man with the right kind of spirit will not pass a person on the road, if he has a vacant seat in his wagon.

A pitcher of cold milk and a plate of cookies is a safe way to promote sociability when a neighbor calls for a chat.

The yards around the house are usually in harmony with the rest of the farm. Are yours clean and tidy?

Every farm home ought to have a telephone. The convenience will pay for itself many times over, especially in case of fire or sudden sickness.

A good cat is the best and most human mouse trap. The farm is hardly complete without two or three to protect the grain boxes.

Have a small box for odd nails, screws and other knick-knacks. It is a good place to find just what you need when doing a job of repairing.

Make a practice of putting a monkey-wrench under the wagon seat when going for a long drive. You never can tell just when it will be needed.

What equipment has the barn in case of fire? A few buckets of water should always be kept hanging where they can be reached at a moment's notice.

Lives of Great Men All Remind Us That Farming Pays.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by John E. Taylor.

The old song that farming doesn't pay has now become a myth. It must be admitted that, at least in one respect, it always paid. The best and greatest men that this country has ever known were sons of farmers. Ex-Governor Fernald of Maine, is a full-fledged farmer. Congressman S. W. Gould was born on a farm and to-day owns one. Congressman Asher Hinds was born on a farm and spent his boyhood days there. There is not a town in New England but the ablest professional and business men of it were brought up on a farm, and every town has business and professional men who are actively engaged in carrying on farms, some of them being the best in the town.

Tenant Farming Reviewed in Bulletin.

Tenant farming is destructive of farms, unless the tenant expects to be permanent and cultivates the farm rigidly according to plans and methods agreed on and stipulated in the contract. When that is done the owner will usually get from 4 to 6 per cent. net on a fair valuation of land, and the tenant will be more prosperous by devoting all his money to stock and working capital than by attempting to pay off a purchase mortgage without proper capital to operate his farm. In Europe most farmers pay rent, and usually have more capital than the American indebted small farmer. Leases there are carefully drawn, usually for long terms and scrupulously complied with, because the tenant, who expects to work the farm indefinitely, is as much interested as the owner that its productiveness shall steadily increase—which is the main object of the provisions of the leases. Farmers' Bulletin No. 437 describes in some detail the methods employed on an estate in Maryland of 15,630 acres, subdivided into fifty-six farms and leased on the share system, the leases with new tenants being invariably for one year and continued indefinitely if mutually satisfactory. The tenants are permanent, live in excellent houses and environments and are generally prosperous. Some tenants are occupying homes originally leased by their fathers, as is common in all old countries.

The distinctive features of the tenant system described in the bulletin are as follows:

First—The tenant is well provided with a comfortable house and with barns and other outbuildings.

Second—He is encouraged to keep live stock and is supplied with equipment for fencing and shelter.

Third—He is given all the roughage when he feeds it, but only half when he sells it, thus making it to his interest to feed stock and return the manure to the land.

Fourth—He is under contract to use on certain crops fixed quantities of fertilizers of a specified formula. The quality of this fertilizer is guaranteed by the estate.

Fifth—He must sow a given quantity of clover seed each year. This is to his advantage, as he gets the crop either for pasture or for hay, and in addition he receives the benefit of it as a soil renovator. To their own disadvantage, many farm owners neglect to sow clover when the price of seed is high or for other reasons. Under this tenant system such neglect is made impossible without violating the contract. Herein is one advantage this system may have over systems usually followed by owners.

Sixth—He takes an interest in the farm on account of his belief in the fairness of the contract and in the permanency of his tenure.



Spray Your Potato Vines with Swift's Arsenate of Lead



DON'T putter around with a stick and old tin pan, but get all the bugs and get them quick and easy.

Swift's Arsenate of Lead mixes readily with water, does not settle quickly, can be applied with any pump.

It sticks to the foliage through ordinary rains—one spraying lasts as long as three or four with the old-style mixtures.

Use it on your vegetables and fruits, and get the yield your land can produce. It is fatal to leaf-eating worms and insects.

MERRIMAC CHEMICAL CO.
45 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.



CLARK'S CUTAWAY TOOLS

FOR ORCHARD AND FARM

All genuine "Cutaways" are intense cultivators and will increase your crops 25 to 50 per cent. Our Double Action "Cutaway" Harrow is a wonderful invention—can be used in field or orchard. Perfect center draft. Drawn by two medium horses will move the earth twice on every trip. We can prove it. "Intensive Cultivation," our new catalogue is free. Send for it today.

CUTAWAY HARROW CO., 865 Main St., Hingham, Conn.



BUILT FOR Farm, Garden or Orchard TRIUMPH HAND CARTS

Does the work of a dozen wheelbarrows. Saves time, labor and money. Costs little and will last for years. Wide tires if you wish. Get our free catalog and select the size and style you want. \$7.50 to \$25.00. We pay freight East of the Mississippi. Ask your dealer.

SWARTWOUT MANUFACTURING CO.
206 Meadow St., Clinton, N.Y.

Enormous Fire Waste.

The reduction of the enormous fire waste of the country, now amounting to \$250,000,000 a year, lies in the hands of the American public. If it can be brought to realize the enormous drain these preventable fires involve upon the national wealth, the hundreds of lives which are annually lost, and that carelessness in one form or another is chiefly responsible, it would check the waste by encouraging individual and municipal responsibility for securing better conditions.

"Education is not form'd upon sounds and Syllables, but upon Circumstances and Quality."—Jeremy Collier.

DEADLY FOE TO INSECTS

To kill San Jose Scale, Pear or Cherry Slugs, Cabbage Worms, Aphids, White Fly, etc., without injury to trees, plants, shrubs, or grape vines, spray thoroughly with a solution of

Good's Caustic Whale Oil Soap No. 3

Contains no salt, sulphur, mineral oils or anything of a poisonous nature. Is an active fertilizer and quickens the soil. Endorsed by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and State Experiment Stations. 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; larger quantities proportionately less. Send for "Manual of Plant Diseases."

James Good, Original Maker, 353 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEELS, FREIGHT PAID, \$8.75

For 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tires. With Rubber Tires, \$18.45. Rehubbing your wheels, \$10.30. I manufacture wheels 34 to 41 in. tread. Buggy Tops, \$6.50; Shafts, \$2.10. Learn how to buy direct. Catalog free. Repair wheels, \$3.50. Wagon Umbrella Frames. W. A. BOOTH, Chgo., Ill.

THE SILENT CALL

The agent or peddler who calls at your house is not silent.

He disturbs you with his talk. Green employs no agents or peddlers to sell his trees. Green's catalog makes a silent call at your house.

This catalog will lie on the table until you are ready to open it and read its contents. If you desire to buy anything mentioned in the catalog you are at liberty to do so, but you are not talked to death meanwhile. Green's catalog with lithographed covers is an ornament to any farmer's table and can be read with pleasure, profit, and interest. If it leads to your planting an orchard, or a fruit garden for supplying your home with fresh fruit, our catalog may be the most profitable book you have in your house next to the Bible. Green's catalog sent free when called for. Capital, \$100,000. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

BUY A TWIN FALLS IDAHO APPLE ORCHARD

It will be growing while you follow your usual vocation and while you sleep.

We care for it until its maturity after which it will support you in comfort.

We will sell you one on easy terms and guarantee delivery in perfect condition.

No other SAFE investment pays so large a profit. No other profitable investment is so safe.

It is an insurance against poverty in old age.

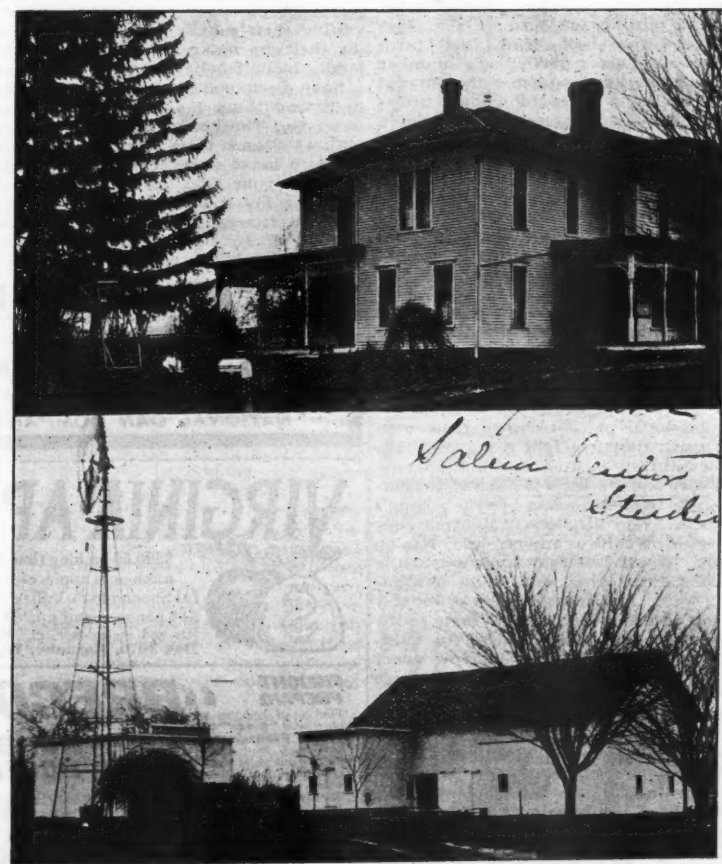
It will make you an income producing home in a delightful climate and in a progressive community of educated and refined neighbors.

Among our references are four big banks.

Write for information and illustrated booklet.

TWIN FALLS CO-OPERATIVE ORCHARDS CO.

882 Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ills.



You can learn whether you are in a prosperous farm community by noticing the size of the barns and houses and other buildings and straw stacks. The upper photograph is the dwelling of W. E. Kimsey, of Steuben county, Indiana. The other photograph shows the barn and windmill of Mr. Kimsey's farm, all indicating prosperity.

Prof. Van Deman's Letter on Fruits

Commercial Value of Different Varieties of Fruits.

Several questions have come up that involve the general subject of the commercial value of apples and other fruits. What constitutes their commercial value, what varieties are suited to be grown for market in certain sections or soils and what are the means of knowing which to plant are all questions of material value.

What Is a Commercial Fruit?

In short, it is one that will sell. The most prominent characteristic of all that attracts the average buyer is appearance. Although there may be other points of value that attract special customers who know them, the ordinary buyer uses his sight more than any other of the senses. This is entirely natural and we cannot blame him any more than we can blame the honey-bee for hovering about the bright colored flowers, although they may not be able to get honey from them. The Ben Davis apple is a good illustration of this fact. I was in New York city lately and as I had the opportunity to see what was for sale and at what prices, on the fruit stands, I stopped at a number of them. At several of them I saw Ben Davis and Newtown apples of the same sizes selling for the same prices. The most of them were from the Pacific coast and those of about two and one-half inches in diameter were bringing five cents each, with the miserable Ben Davis selling more readily than the Newtown of very much better quality. The brighter red color did it. It is almost useless for the dealers to take the time and trouble to tell their customers about the better qualities of inferior looking varieties. They will rarely believe it and if they do they will often decide in favor of beauty as against quality.

The condition in which fruits are packed and presented to the customers has much to do with their appearance. Those which are not really first class in appearance may be made to look much better than they really are by having them clean and neatly arranged in attractive packages. Too much care in this respect can scarcely be used. Freedom from decay, bruises and other defects is also important.

Of course the flavor is a part of the market value of any fruit and with the most intelligent consumers it is considered above all else. The eating is the final and most important test of all and to this we should try to bring both grower and consumer to agree.

Size is another factor and is really a part of appearance. While the largest varieties of fruits are not often the best, the larger sizes of any given variety grown in one locality are usually better in flavor than the smaller ones. They are better developed and have had better opportunity for attaining their normal flavor.

What Varieties Are Most Suitable.

A variety that may be very suitable for commercial purposes in one section may not be in another. Climate and soil have much to do with their behavior. The hardness of the tree or plant is all-important. If the winters are too severe or the summers too long and hot for a variety it cannot be grown to profit, however good the fruit may be that is produced. And the soil must also be suitable. The root systems of different varieties of the same species are not alike. An apple or strawberry that flourishes in one kind of soil may not in another. And the soils often vary from clay to sand, from dry to wet and in all possible gradations on the same farm or on a single acre. All this must be studied out and often tried out before profitable culture can be carried out in a section or on a farm.

As an instance of this, I was greatly surprised to find the Jucunda strawberry one of the leading commercial varieties about Denver, Colorado, when I was there some years ago. This variety had once been boomed and extensively tested all over the country and found to be almost universally a commercial failure; yet in the climate and soil of Colorado, with plenty of irrigation, it proved to be an eminent success. The Yellow Newtown apple, which is a splendid variety where it is suited, cannot be grown with profit except in certain limited sections of the Appalachian mountains and their foothills and in certain parts of the Pacific northwest. One of the leading market apples of this country is Winesap, but it has its limitations and is of almost no value when grown in the great

apple growing section that includes New York, Ontario and the New England states. The same is true of Stayman and all the other seedlings of Winesap, which constitute a very popular and useful class of market apples that is grown from the Atlantic to the Pacific with the greatest success.

Grape growing is successful in almost every part of North America, except in the Arctic regions, but there is a wide difference in the adaptability of the great classes of grapes grown. The old world grapes, the Vinifera class, is only suited to the arid sections and the Pacific coast, because of the prevalence of phylloxera on the roots, to which other grapes are resistant. The Muscadine class is too tender to endure the cold of the north and is at home in the hot and humid climate of the south where all the other grapes almost perish. The Labrusca class flourishes in the central and northern states and by winter protection may be grown almost as far north as any fruit except some of the berries.

How to Know What to Plant.

No one person can in a lifetime of experience and observation learn the range of adaptability of more than a part of our common fruits. There is so much to learn about the peculiarities of the trees and plants, of their blooming and setting of fruit, their various dates of ripening, immunity or susceptibility to disease and insect attacks, and many other things that must be known that only by the most diligent application to details can much be known of the adaptability of varieties by one person. But there are many societies of fruit growers, and state and national institutions that collect information, and put it on record for the use of those who may need it. Almost every state has publications that contain this kind of information. The American Pomological Society has a very full list of varieties that includes records of the territorial range of their adaptability. These reports can be had of the secretary, Professor John Craig of Ithaca, New York. The United States Department of Agriculture at Washington also has several publications of like character that are practically free to anyone who asks for them. Those who are earnest in their search for information can usually get it. Experience is said to be a good teacher and so it is, but the recorded experience of others is equally good, and usually comes much cheaper than that which is dug out by one individual in practical life. Discretion is needed to sort out the good from the bad and this can usually be done by those who have wisdom enough to go into the business of growing fruit for profit.

J. E. Vandeman.
(Now visiting Michigan.)

Mr. Chas. A. Green: I have just finished reading a recent issue of your valuable journal and I find it the most interesting paper that I take, and I am a subscriber for several of the best fruit and farm journals. This particular number is worth one hundred times the amount of subscription price to anyone growing fruit. I am going to give you a little history of my experience in raising fruit. Eleven years ago I bought and set to grape fruit at Miami, Florida, five acres of the high pine land, and raised up one of the finest groves in that section of the state, and while I didn't make much money on account of the commission men taking most of it, I got pleasure out of it, as a show place. Last winter a man came along from Wisconsin who wanted it and paid me one thousand dollars an acre. In the meantime I had spent several summers in Michigan and was attracted to Northport, Mich., away up in Leelanaw county, as a place to raise fruit with the result that I bought same land that is beautifully located for my purpose and last April I set 1477 trees, consisting of Bartlett pears (with Clapp's Favorite every fifth row), Montmorency cherries, Wealthy apples, and Hyslop crabs. I only lost four trees out of the lot and think that was doing patircularly well. I alternated every other row of my apples and crabs. As soon as my trees were set I commenced to cultivate with a spike tooth harrow every week, and rake around my trees three times a week, and while we had thirty days of not a drop of rain I had plenty of moisture within three inches of the tops of the ground all the time. While others were suffering for want of moisture around me I had plenty. We had a good heavy rain about July 24th and the next day I drilled in Canadian field peas, one and one-half bushel to the acre and when I left there September 25th the peas stood about eighteen inches high all over my place. My land is a sandy loam and needs humus. About

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Preparing Peaches for Market. This illustration was sent in by Mrs. T. Manamon, Mich., who wrote Prize Fruit Experiences No. 8 in June Fruit Grower.—Editor.

Fruit Prospects.

From the "New York Packer."
The prospects for a good crop of fruit this season in western New York, is very good. But there are many foes to contend with before we gather in our rich harvest.

Baldwins are giving promise of 50 per cent. to 100 per cent., Greenings 100 per cent., Ben Davis 100 per cent., Northern Spy 50 per cent. to 100 per cent., autumn varieties and Hubbards 75 per cent., Bartlett pears 100 per cent., Duchess and Anjou 100 per cent., Sheldons and Fekels 75 per cent., Tysons and Clapps, Flemish Beauty light. Considerable Peys in the pear orchards and where not properly sprayed the pear crop will be very light, for that pest and pears do not thrive well on the same tree and the pear has to drop out.

The Carolina strawberry crop was about 25 per cent. short as compared with last year, the unusually high prices have caused growers to come out remarkably well, it being estimated that more than \$1,000,000 in clear money has gone into the pockets of the growers. This is an increase of about \$200,000 over last season. Last season the growers received net per crate about \$2 while this year about \$3.20 per crate was received. The crop of berries this year is about the average for the past four years.

The Lilly orchard, located near here and which is the largest in this part of Illinois shows fine prospects for a bumper fruit crop this season. The indications are even better than they were last season before the big freeze, according to Mr. Northey, secretary of the Lilly Orchard company. This orchard is composed of 360 acres of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and plums, and is considered one of the finest in the state. Cherries are expected to produce a big crop, as are also bush berries of all kinds.

Prospect for Apples in Western New York.

According to reports by orchardists conditions for a good apple crop are promising. These statements agree with reports from other parts of western New York. The same is said to be true of peaches and other fruits. The trees came through the winter in good shape, and the cool spring has prevented any rapid budding of the trees, as was the case in March, 1910.

Fruit trees of practically all varieties are said to be in normal condition.

The outlook for berries is also considered favorable. Strawberry beds are yielding well and raspberry bushes have also come through the cold months without any damage. With favorable weather from now on growers look for good crops of berries.

Growers all the way from Buffalo to Lake Ontario and along the southern watershed of the lake are figuring on one of the finest crops that northwestern New York has ever produced. The backward spring has checked premature development, and has permitted extensive spraying and eradicating of the usual spring diseases. Both apple and peach orchards are in splendid condition and barring the possibility of a severe May frost, heavy crops are certain. The grape crop promises to be an unusually good one, and the outlook for pears, plums, peaches and cherries is very good."

West Virginia Fruit Prospects.

West Virginia fruit section, South Piedmont, North Piedmont, and Rockingham counties give promise of a good apple crop and a fair crop of peaches. Other parts of the state are reported as promising not more than fifty or seventy-five per cent. of a full crop.

If one were to undertake a compilation of fruit sales in Orleans county in 1910 (a year of short crops, too) the figures would startle more than one reader, for it is true that the general public has not yet come to realize the marvelous growth in orchard products in this little county with a population of 32,000. Probably no county in the state has profited more from state experimentation and investigation than has Orleans, and as a result its farmers have become progressive and scientific in the matters of agriculture and horticulture.

In spite of the fact that 1910 was a short fruit year, there are a few farmers in this region whose apples yielded them \$10,000 or better. There is one 70-acre farm from which the apple sales alone produced a net revenue equal to 6 per cent. on \$70,000, and no account is made of the other crops which the farm yielded. There is another apple orchard which netted its owner 6 per cent. on a valuation of \$1,250 per acre for all the acres in the farm.

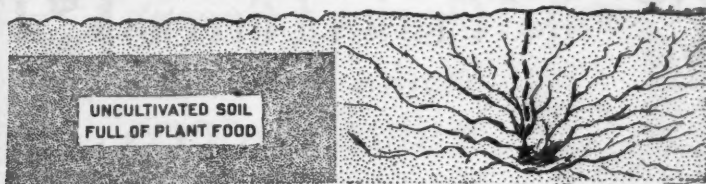
Sales of apples at \$3 per barrel mean \$2.50 net after paying for picking and for the barrel and a crop of 1,000 to 4,000 barrels totals big figures in fast jumps. The farmer is learning how to cultivate and spray and feed his orchard so as to make it a reliable and steady money producer.

In addition to its great apple orchards, Orleans county is deriving great profit from peaches, pears, quinces cherries and plums. Large acreages have recently been set to peaches and pears, and in a few years these acres will be making still fatter bank accounts for the farmers.

In the face of the present prosperity of our farms from their orchard returns, it is really funny to recall the fact that thirty years ago orchards were regarded as detrimental, and a delegation went to Albany and actively argued for a reduction of state valuation in Orleans county because so many farms were encumbered with apple orchards, and their plea was heard and accepted, too.

In those years hundreds of acres of thrifty orchards were cut down because the owners thought more profit was to be had from beans, grains, potatoes, etc.; but had they worn the glasses which farmers have since adjusted to their eyes, they would never have done such a supremely silly thing.

Fruit is making Orleans county rich beyond the dreams of the fathers, and the story of the orchard is yet to be told in its fullness.—L. H. B.



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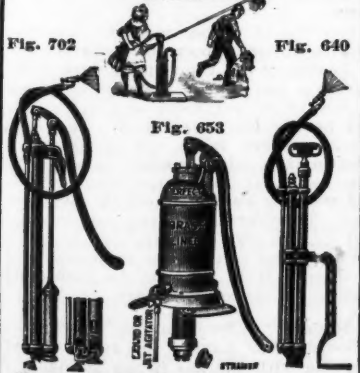
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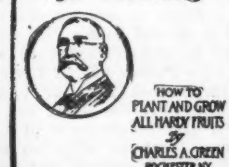


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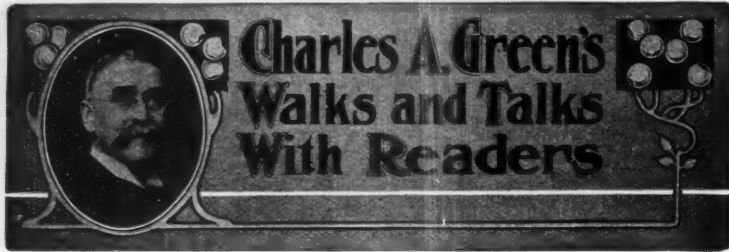


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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1911.

Rusty Plows.—When spring and summer work begins the rusty plow makes trouble on the farm. The rusty plow demands one third more horse power and it does not do much better work than the old wooden plow did in Bible times. Almost a days work is lost by trying to do good work with the rusty plow, and all this is owing to a little neglect in putting the plow away last fall, when the plow should have been oiled and placed where it would not rust. The same is true of shovels, hoes and other tools which are left out all winter and are scarcely worth bothering with next season's work. It costs more to polish them than it would cost to buy new tools. Many plows are found in spring in the furrows where they were left all winter exposed to storm and rust.

The Sun Moving.—The sun and all its planets including the earth and the moon are moving in space three hundred million miles each year. Since our sun has been moving at this speed ever since the day of creation the question arises how much farther does space extend and how much space is there left for the sun traveling at this great speed. But possibly the sun is moving in a circle requiring many million years to complete. We are not conscious that the sun is moving at all. It seems to us that the sun is standing still and that we are moving around that standing sun. Noting all the facts we must see, although we stand still on the earth, that we are mighty travelers, for we travel around the sun each year, and in addition to this we travel three hundred million miles each year with the sun in its plunge through space. Therefore, the least conspicuous person on earth must travel thousands of millions of miles each year.

Care of Cuts and Bruises.—There are few people who consider the danger of blood poisoning when a slight cut or bruise occurs on the hand, foot or elsewhere. A boy recently drove a silver under his thumb nail. Blood poisoning followed. His thumb was removed and finally his hand was amputated. He was an invalid over a year after this. If this boy had applied a disinfectant to the wound at once he might have avoided all trouble. Every family should have in the house a disinfectant such as carbolic acid, carbolated vaseline, alcohol or hydrogen dioxide. The carbolic acid should be greatly diluted. Pure alcohol is a good disinfectant. If the wound has been neglected and the swelling extends some distance from the cut or bruise, you may understand from this that blood poisoning is probable and should hasten to a physician as soon as the swelling extends around the wound. Workers in the soil should pay particular attention to slight wounds as there is liable to be germs of lock-jaw in the soil which may enter the system through a small cut or bruise.

Hints on Marriage.—I am inclined to favor a quiet marriage service. Marriage is an affair which concerns principally the two people to be united in a lifelong partnership. Outsiders, that is, friends and relatives, are supposed to be interested in the coming marriage but in fact they are not deeply interested and should not be considered to any great extent. It seems to be unjust and unnecessary that the bride and the bride's family should be put to great expense in order to prepare an expensive feast or an expensive wardrobe which cannot add to the happiness of the two people most deeply interested. My advice is that the engaged people decide upon a quiet wedding, assuming that they are the ones to be considered, rather than parents and their relatives or friends. Let them equip themselves with comfortable raiment for a quiet wedding at the home of the parents of the bride. Then invite all your friends to come and see you at your new home.

Have You a Thumb.—Did you ever thank God for having a thumb? Possibly you have not and yet think for a

moment of the value of the thumb. Yesterday I ran a silver under my right hand thumb nail. Ever since that moment my thumb has been sensitive as a boil and practically useless. I had never before realized how useful is the thumb. I cannot open my jack knife without this thumb, and find it difficult even to write. We should be thankful for having thumbs, fingers and hands. A certain man lost both hands. How to gain a living without hands was his problem. He learned to play billiards without hands and travels to display his skill, thus making a living. There are not six men in the world who can excel him. Every person has much to be thankful for. What a blessing that we can hear and see, that we have an appetite, and that our table is continually filled with nourishing food. If we go through a prison we will be thankful that we are free to go and come. If we visit a lunatic asylum we will be thankful that we are sane. No matter how hard our lot may be in life we have much for which we should be thankful.

Without the use of my thumb I cannot shave, strop my razor, button my collar, pull on my shoes, or tie the shoe strings. The temporary loss of the use of my thumb makes me in one sense a cripple. But so far as having the sensitiveness of this sore thumb tested I seem to have 195 sore thumbs, each of which is constantly being jammed against door knobs, chairs, books or other usual offensive household articles.

Ditching With Dynamite.—In old times there was but one way to make a ditch and that was by slow and laborious digging with spade and pickaxe. Now we have at Green's Fruit Farm a ditching machine drawn by six horses. Three of these horses are located on each side of the ditch, attached to a long whiffletree. More than twice as much can be accomplished by these six horses and ditcher than with the spade and pickaxe. There are other ditching machines for ditching large tracts, which work something after the style of the snow plow on western railroads. Now I hear of ditching being done by explosions of dynamite. The line of the ditch is laid out in a straight or curved line, and sticks of dynamite are placed along this line buried in the soil. All of these sticks of dynamite are connected by a wire. When the electricity goes through the wire the sticks of dynamite explode, tearing up the earth and making a wide ditch which simply has to be cleared out a little with shovels to make an open ditch. I see no reason why dynamite should not be used in preparing land for cultivation as well as digging up stones and rocks.

Where the Money Goes.—Many people wonder where all the pins go. The more important question is, where does the money go?

The large part of the gold in this country and of the world at large goes into the U. S. Treasury at Washington, D. C. The cellar of my house is nearly one hundred feet square and seven feet high. I estimate that the cellar of my house would hardly be large enough to store the gold which is now in the treasury at Washington. Aside from the great store house of gold, silver and paper money in the U. S. Treasury at Washington, money goes to the banks of the country. The banks are like great lakes or oceans fed by various streams branching out in every direction. I know of one bank which has constantly on hand five hundred million dollars in cash, bonds and stocks. This bank has on hand daily fifty million to seventy-five million dollars in actual cash.

Banks are of great service to every individual, who makes use of them. It would be impossible for our country to expand and progress as it has if it were not for the helpfulness of banks and bankers. If there were no banks every man would keep his money locked up and idle. Now the surplus money of the world is thrown into the banks, and the banks are thus able to

loan money to those who need it, thus money is kept constantly in circulation paying debts and making purchases.

Is Man a Thinking Creature.—I am led to suspect that man is not naturally a thinking creature. I am inclined to this opinion when I see the many thoughtless acts of mankind. How few there are who in going into a hotel consider the question of an escape in case of fire before morning, and how few consider whether the hotel is a fire-proof building or not. There are few of the girls who work in factories who ever think for a moment about escaping from the factory in case of fire. I know of a building which caught on fire at nearly mid-day, and the clerks at work on the first floor were hardly able to escape before the flames reached them. How few women there are who consider the risk of passing along the streets at night unescorted. They reason as follows:—I have never been assaulted, therefore I never will be assaulted, and yet women in this city have been murdered when passing through some of the principal streets and no one has heard their outcries. How few people are thoughtful as regards religious or political subjects. Most people have someone whom they accept to form opinions on these and other subjects. Man can be trained to think, but he seems to avoid deep thought on most occasions. I have noticed that many men employed to work on farms and factories do not give much thought to their work. They often work with their hands without working with their heads. If man forms a habit of omitting to think he will soon sink to a low level of intelligence. We should train ourselves to think as the gymnast or the circus performer trains to walk a wire, or to perform some marvelous feat. Then we will grow in intelligence and thoughtfulness.

Man is Destructive.—It is but a few years since the plains of the west and northwest were covered with thousands of buffaloes. These innocent creatures gathered together in droves of hundreds and often of many thousands, partly for protection from wolves and partly on account of their gregarious inclinations. In summer the wild buffalo migrated far north, sometimes as far as the Hudson Bay Region, passing through North Dakota on the way. Here they found fresh pastures, and increased in number. When winter approached the buffalo migrated south, escaping death that would have overtaken them in the blizzards in the north. The Indian was not very destructive on the wild buffalo. He killed only enough to supply him with food. In this respect the Indian was wiser and held himself in greater respect than the white man. When a civilized man heard of the vast number of buffalo on the plains he started out on hunting expeditions, killing hundreds each day simply for sport, without making any use of their flesh or hides. In North Dakota near Devils Lake is a fort and a regiment of soldiers. One day the officers of this fort passed near me on their way from a buffalo hunt. They told me that in less than a week they had killed one hundred and thirty-five buffalo. They did not carry home the flesh or the hide but simply killed them for the love of slaughter and reported that they had had a great time.

In many respects our legislators at Washington are amiss in their duties. There are many affairs which they look after sharply which are of little consequence while there are other very important affairs which they neglect altogether. Our government has scarcely dealt fairly with the Indians. They have done but little to protect the lives of the buffalo and the helpful birds.

Lincoln's Best Story.

The story is told of Abraham Lincoln that on one occasion a delegation called on him and at the end of the conference one of the delegates said, "I hope, Mr. Lincoln, that God is on our side," to which Mr. Lincoln replied, "That does not concern me." The startled delegate responded, "What! It does not concern you to have God on our side?" "No," replied Mr. Lincoln; "what concerns me is that we shall be on God's side."

This is the best of all the stories I have ever heard coming from Abraham Lincoln. It is not easy to decide which side of an important question is God's side. While the Bible has much to say about war, and would seem to teach that war was sometimes necessary, it is safe to assume that at the present day God would be on the side of peace of nations, and not on the side of war. God's side as regards humanity would seem to be on the side of brotherhood of man, as one great fam-

ily, human suffering to be relieved and disease to be subdued. God's side in regard to church management would seem to be to make the church a place for the poor, the oppressed and the down trodden. God's plan in regard to business affairs would seem to be the abandonment of any business which is a curse to mankind, or any business which is fraudulent, enabling one man to pile up wealth which rightly belongs to others. God's plan in regard to the laborer would seem to be against slavery in every form, or even drudgery. Labor is necessary for every man, woman and child, but excessive labor is a curse, as is slavery. The marvelous inventions of this age lessen severe labor of every kind.

Irrigation in Fruit Growing.

A friend writes that he has purchased a small farm on which there is a bountiful supply of water sufficient to irrigate every acre. He thinks it is particularly desirable for small fruit growing and asks me to spend a moment telling just what to do and just what to plant.

C. A. Green's Reply.—It will take more than a moment in talk to make an irrigation and planting plan of this little farm of fourteen acres. The soil may be desirable for certain small fruits and not for others. It is difficult for anyone to succeed with some of the small fruits in heavy clay soil. As to irrigation in the eastern and middle states we have had but little practical knowledge at present. Irrigation is quite different on the Pacific coast or in parts of the west where the land is more nearly level and of different character from ours in the east. I have never seen plants irrigated successfully last even though a large supply of water might be had. Such irrigation would be a problem which would take years to solve, and each farm would be something of a problem owing to its difficult character and cultivation. I have experimented with irrigation at Green's Fruit farm but not entirely successfully. I have tried to draw water in tanks and apply it in the rows of strawberries in the same method that streets of a city are sprinkled. I was surprised at the quantity of water required for an acre and could not see any remarkable results. I have dammed up a brook and carried the stream through between rows of strawberries with fairly good results but the experiment was not entirely satisfactory.

The Nurseryman's Life.

Almost every business man feels that his work is more difficult than other lines of business. The nurseryman has reason to believe that his business is one of the most difficult of all to manage successfully. Evidence of this is found in the fact that there are few nurserymen who have made much money in the nursery business. Where nurserymen have become wealthy it is largely owing to the fact that they have been compelled to own large tracts of land in or near some city which, by expanding, made city lots of the land they have been using for growing trees.

One great obstacle in the nursery business is the fact that the business of an entire year is crowded into the uncertain weather months of March, April and May. While the packing of nursery products is exacting and cannot be done speedily it must all be done within a few weeks during the spring. If a grocer or a dry goods store or hardware store were compelled to pack all of his sales in ten or twelve weeks he would find it impossible to do so and conduct a very large business. But this is precisely what the nurseryman has to do, and it takes the nurseryman ten times as long to pack up trees to go safely two hundred miles than it does the merchant to do up packages to be delivered in his own town.

Patrons of nurserymen do not realize the embarrassment of a nurseryman in having many thousand orders to fill within a few weeks, hence the patron is apt to be surprised and grieved at not having his order filled a few days after sending it to the nurseryman. The patron also cannot comprehend the fact that the nurseryman retards his trees by keeping them in cold storage. Therefore when the patron looks out of his own window and sees the orchard and other trees in blossom he concludes it is too late to plant and desires to cancel his order.

Modern Improvements: Patient—"Doctor, I'm having an awful lot of trouble with the gas in my stomach."

Doctor—"Yes, yes, I know. Those old-fashioned fixtures are giving people a lot of trouble this fall. Just step into the next room, and I'll have my engineer wire you for electric lights."—"Puck."

EDITORIALS CONTINUED.

Tasting Country Life.

"Prof. Bailey's book is very discouraging to the poor city man who attempts to go to the country and dig a living out of the land. He won't say the city man can't do it, but he says that if he can he's an exception, and must be caught young. Now it seems to us that here, as in some other parts of his interesting volume, Dr. Bailey is professorial. As our readers well know, we never advise a city man to go to the country and attempt to run a farm on insufficient capital. But we don't believe in shutting the door of hope in his face. We don't believe in saying to him: 'It's no use. You have a city mind. Farming requires the highest kind of knowledge. There is no chance for you.' They say that a man is unwise to embark in a new business after forty. No doubt this is true of farming. The change of method is too great for the city clerk to master it, unless he has exceptional versatility. But we believe that this would apply almost equally to a new city business. The same horse sense goes in the country as in the city, and we have never been able to discover any psychological gulf between the two." The above is from "Country Gentleman."

Comments by C. A. Green.

As I was born and brought up on a farm and have spent the greater part of my life there, I often hesitate to advise city men, or those who have had little or no experience with farm work, to undertake making a living on a farm. There are many things that a boy learns on a farm. A bright farmer's boy is fairly well equipped for life's work in many of its branches. The city man without this knowledge that the farmer's boy has accumulated through many years of labor and thought is placed at a great disadvantage. The city man often has an erroneous idea of the farmer's life, and is not likely to appreciate the many economies which the farmer's boy has learned to adopt. There are more things to be learned than the average city man appreciates. Consider such simple matters as housing, caring for and feeding poultry, cows, sheep, pigs, and horses. What does the city man know about these subjects? Consider the preparation of the soil for different crops, and fields, and the question of breeding. What does the city man know about these subjects? A man who has never managed a team has much to learn before he can handle a farm team to the best advantage. Farm drainage is a subject requiring considerable experience and information. But what does the city man know about that? There is much to be learned about planting, pruning and spraying, gathering and marketing fruit on the farm. But what does the city man know about these subjects?

I have simply dwelt upon the outskirts of this subject. The fact remains that the city man who succeeds on a farm without having any previous experience must have ability out of the usual order. I know there are city men who have made farming pay, but I know there are many who have made a failure of farming. This is to be expected when we know that many boys brought up on the farm do not make successful farmers.

Planting the Strawberry.

I know of nothing in which failure more often occurs than in planting the strawberry, particularly if the strawberries have been shipped several hundred miles. I say this after having had over thirty years experience. I once received ten thousand strawberry plants all packed like sardines in a barrel without ventilation and no way of the air getting into the interior of the barrel. Some sand was clinging to the roots of the plants. The plants were shipped from New Jersey by freight to our fruit farm at Rochester, N. Y. Seemingly the plants were simply pitched from the ground in which they were dug into the barrel. The plants seemed to have been pressed in by treading on them. The barrel must have weighed over four hundred pounds. These plants were set out with ordinary care in ordinary weather, in ordinary soil, and nearly every plant grew to my astonishment. Usually strawberry plants shipped by express or freight lose their vitality and many of them perish even if well planted. If they are planted too deeply or not deep enough they will perish no matter how fresh the plants are.

I have just set out a few rows of strawberry plants in my garden for home use. The weather being dry immediately after planting I placed a thin board resting on bricks over the rows of strawberry plants shading them for a few days. This shading was re-

markably helpful. In place of the boards a berry box over each plant will furnish helpful shade. At once after planting I firmed the earth with my feet. I then drew a little fine earth up to each plant being careful not to cover the crown of the plants which would cause the plant to rot, and being careful to see that each plant had been set deep enough so as to have the roots well covered.

When you have strawberry plants on your own ground you can transplant them at any date by leaving some earth attached to the roots. You can then select a time for planting just after a shower. I recommend young strawberry planters to begin by planting a hundred or a thousand plants and plan to extend your plantation by setting out plants dug from your own grounds rather than to depend upon plants shipped by express or freight from a long distance.

Another fruit plant which is difficult to succeed with is the tip plants of black raspberries. In planting these the tip is often broken off, it being very brittle. There is danger of setting these plants too deep or not deep enough. The earth should be made very firm around the tip plants. If you have the tip plants growing on your own place you can set them out later in the season after the young cane or germ is leaved out, but do not delay planting until a growth of six inches has been made.

How to Live Long.

Dr. John Farr New, of New York, claims that there is no necessity of death if men and women would live as they should. This man is seventy-eight years old but he looks as young as a man of thirty. He has determined to live until he is five hundred years. He says that in order to live long we should banish all thoughts of old age or death. There is much truth in this suggestion. It is a fact that it is hard to kill men who have willed strongly to live. It is a mistake to suggest to people that they are near the end of life, or that it cannot be expected that they shall live much longer. A man said to me recently, "Father has not long to live, therefore I want him to enjoy life to the utmost."

"How old is your father?" I asked.

"He is almost seventy," was the reply.

"Why," I exclaimed, "you should not think that a man of seventy is near the end of life. I have friends who are eighty-five years old and who are as spry and strong as ever and enjoy life to the fullest. My father died at the age of ninety-three years though he had been an invalid for the last thirty years of his life." We can shorten our lives by continually thinking of death. We can lengthen our lives by continually thinking of ourselves young and acting like young people and never for a moment conceding that old age of necessity means death. I have long held that it has been a mistake for clergymen to continually bring the death's head to the pulpit. Clergymen can make no greater mistake than to call attention to the fact that in the congregation are many whose heads are whitening for the grave. Clergymen often feel compelled to make such statements in order to make their sermons impressive. Such talks shorten life and call attention needlessly to old age. There are other recommendations by Dr. New for longevity. We must not overeat, must live on simple and easily digested food, must exercise, must amuse ourselves with games and outdoor exercise, must manage to have a happy experience every day, must surround ourselves with pleasant companions, must not dissipate, indulge in excesses of any kind, must live with hope for time and eternity, and must not be worried financially or otherwise. Worry drives many people to an early grave. A dissipated son, a wayward daughter, a financial panic sweeping away the toil of long years, the loss of a wife or other near relatives, all these things tend to hasten the end of life's journey.

The Wise Man's Speech.

Reported for Green's Fruit Grower.

There once lived a very wise man. He was so wise and so famous people desired to hear the words of wisdom which came from his mouth.

This wise man once ascended the platform. Thousands of people had gathered to hear what he had to say.

The wise man spoke as follows: "Fellow citizens, do you know what I am about to say to you?"

"Yes," replied many voices, "we know what you are going to talk about."

"In that case," said the wise man, "it is not necessary that I should continue my remarks further, for if you know what I am about to say what need is there for me to say it?" Thereupon the

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audience disbanded with sighs of regret.

On another occasion the wise man ascended the platform in a crowded hall and thus addressed the people. "Fellow citizens, do you know what I am about to say to you?"

After having had previous experience with this orator many of the audience replied, "No, we don't know what you have to say to us."

"In that case," said the wise man, "what use is there for me to talk to people who don't know anything of the subject about which I am to speak." Thus he retired and again the audience was disappointed.

For a third time another season the wise man ascended the platform and the crowd assembled, awaiting with bated breath his words. When he spoke again, asking if those present knew what he was going to talk about, some of them, by pre-arranged understanding, said they did know, while others said they did not know, thinking thus to induce the speaker to proceed with his remarks.

But the wise man said, "There is no necessity for my proceeding, for those who do know what I am going to talk about can tell the others who do not know."

Moral. There was some foolishness and much wisdom in what this man said on the three occasions. It is indeed discouraging to attempt to teach people who know nothing about the subject which the wise man may desire to teach. If we know nothing of a certain subject such as art, music or finance here is an indication that we do not care very much about those subjects or that they do not interest us. It is almost impossible to teach people who are not interested in the thing to be taught, therefore there was some sense in the remarks of the wise man when he declined to lecture to them on the subject of which they knew nothing.

There was less sense of wisdom exhibited by the wise man when he refused to teach the people on the subject of which they knew something.

The wise man was truly foolish when he declined to teach the people upon their saying to him that a portion of the audience knew what he was to talk about and the other portion did not. The wise man should have gone ahead and taught those who did know something, more about the subject, hoping

meanwhile to interest those who knew nothing of the subject.

Investigations in Potatoes.

Investigations by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station have yielded some interesting information in regard to Irish potatoes. It is contained in the twenty-third report of the station, recently issued.

The method of fertilization practiced has been to apply 1,000 pounds per acre of the fertilizer in the row before planting, being careful to mix a little soil with the fertilizer so the germination would not be affected by the chemicals. The common basic formula containing four per cent. nitrogen and ten per cent. potash, mixed from dried blood, acid phosphate and sulphate of potash was used.

As a result of these experiments, it has been found possible to very materially and profitably increase the yield of potatoes by the use of fertilizers on all the soil types tested.

In the experiment on clay and loam soils, it has been found that of the three common fertilizer elements phosphorus has been most effective and nitrogen least effective in increasing the yield, with potash taking an intermediate place. On these types of soil the above experiments have indicated that good results can be secured by the use of 1,000 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing 1.6 per cent. nitrogen, ten per cent. available phosphoric acid and five per cent. potash derived from sulphate.

In the experiments on muck soils it has been found that potash is the element most needed, with phosphorus occupying a very secondary position. Nitrogen has proven unprofitable on this class of soil. The experiments on muck have indicated the use of about 500 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing eight per cent. of available phosphoric acid and twenty per cent. of potash from sulphate.

The New York State capitol cost \$28,000,000 but it did not contain a hand grenade, a foot of fire hose, or a fire-alarm box. Such short-sightedness is incomprehensible now, although it required a costly fire to reveal the absence of the most rudimentary fire-fighting appliances. How many other public buildings upon which millions have been lavished are in the same condition?



WOMAN'S Department

Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in baskets of silver.—Proverbs.

Her Life of Toil.

"All day she hurried to get through, The same as lots of women do. Sometimes at night her husband said: 'Ma, aren't you going to come to bed?' And then she'd kind of give a hitch, And pause half way between a stitch, And sort of sigh and say that she Was ready as she'd ever be, she reckoned."

And so the years went one by one, And somehow she was never done; And when an angel said, as how, 'Mrs. Smith, it's time you rested now.' She sort of raised her eyes to look A second, as a stitch she took: 'All right, I'm coming now,' says she; 'I'm ready as I'll ever be, I reckon.'"

THE PATH OF DUTY.

A Word to the Men and Women Who Have Parents.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Frank I. Hanson.

Quite likely you have a home and children, and your time and attention is monopolized with your own affairs. In the meantime the old folks at home, perhaps many miles away, are living happily by themselves. You write occasionally and visit them when opportunity permits, but you have not concerned yourself much about their future. Year after year they have grown nearer and dearer to each other till that inevitable visitor—death—calls at their door and takes one away. The other, in the sundown of life, is left in a state of almost child-like helplessness, magnified by grief and thoughts of future loneliness.

Now is the chance to show your real worth, and the old parent is entitled to the best you can do. You may have met good friends in the business world, your social acquaintances may have proven themselves true blue, and you may be obligated to many other men, but your father comes first. No one else has given you so much thought, such hard labor, and watched your progress with greater interest. Certainly there is no woman like your mother. From your point of view there never was nor never will be one who can fill her place. No one has worked such long hours with greater willingness, no

one has spent more sleepless nights, that you might be comfortable, and no other heart has offered so many silent prayers for your welfare.

Your path of duty is in but one direction—go to the rescue. If possible return to the old home. This course may be utterly impossible, in which case the old father or mother should be given a place of honor by your own fireside. The easiest chair, the most pleasant room, and constant patience and kindness is none too good.

There can be no greater act of heroism, no greater deed of charity, no kindness more worthy of commendation than that of caring tenderly for the aged parent, and filling the last years with happiness.

Household Notes

Buttermilk is the best possible thing to clean linoleum and oilcloth.

For a bee sting, simply drop chloroform on the stung place and it will entirely kill the poison.

Apply as quickly as possible a piece of ice—holding it on the injured part for several moments and no blister will appear.

When making baked custard, if the milk is warmed before adding the eggs no water will settle in the bottom of the baking dish.

Eyeglasses may be made bright and clear by spraying them with alcohol from an atomizer and then rubbing with soft tissue paper.

A brass-headed tack driven into each of the lower corners of picture frames prevents pictures from leaving marks on the wall.

When sweeping Turkey, Axminster or any thick piled carpet, always brush the way of the pile, and it will look fresh and bright for years.

If you are distressed to find that some careless person has scratched the new white paint with a match try rubbing the darkened surface with part of a cut lemon.

You can remove grease spots from wallpaper with blotting paper and a hot flatiron. Put the blotting paper over the stain and press it with the hot iron.

It is a good plan to wipe out all greasy utensils with a piece of soft paper, before washing. This simplifies the washing process. Destroy the paper immediately.

To remove marks and scratches on dull finished furniture steam it under wet newspapers and a hot flatiron. This must be done only if the furniture has a dull finish.

Don't dampen silk when pressing; a moderately hot iron with cloth or paper, between the garment and the iron, when the pressing is done on the right side should be used.

A method by which rooms may be made mouseproof is to have the walls while still in the rough lined with fine-meshed wire mosquito netting, after which the lumber is put on.

When putting away the summer suits of boys and men, be sure that there are no matches left in the pockets. Fires in attics often start from mice nibbling matches in clothes.

In dusting a room, do not fall to dust the brass or iron bed well. Remember that the head and foot pieces under the springs should be as free from dust as the parts above.

Cheese will be kept moist and free from mould if wrapped in cloth wrung out in vinegar.

Chopped pistachio nuts are delicious served with plain vanilla cream or blanc mange.

If a boiled egg is fresh it will dry quickly when taken from the water.

Two of a Kind.

"Oh! George," sighed the lovesick maiden. "I'm sure I'm not worthy to be your wife." "Well," replied George, wearily, "I'm not worthy to be your husband, so we're just about matched."—Catholic "Standard and Times."

Almonds chopped fine and browned in sugar make delicious ice cream.

The Invalid Wife.

A home with an invalid wife is at best a sad one. We know of a case where conditions were made many times worse by the unkind attitude of the husband. Stricken with some of the lingering ailments of which woman-kind is an heir in her early years, hers was a life most miserable. Each visit of the doctor was followed by a storm of cruel, outrageous abuse everything but actual blows. The children shivered in terror, but when they grew older they would go away and the mother had to hear it alone. Alas, there are a great many homes just like this one.

Nothing too strong can be said against such a husband. To be sure his is a hard load to carry, his life partner being in a way a burden and the medical charges coming regularly, and he deserves a good deal of sympathy. But nothing, no matter how bad it may be, justifies unkind treatment toward the one he has faithfully promised to love, honor and protect all the days of his life. Such conduct is always detrimental to recovery, and often a pain more torturing than that of the body is inflicted.

Every man so unfortunately situated ought to know the proper course and follow it. His homecoming, instead of being mortally dreaded, should be hailed with delight, and the wife's heart filled with gratitude because she has such a thoughtful protector. He ought to be anxious to draw his chair beside hers in the evening, speak words of loving encouragement, and derive inspiration from her patience and smile of appreciation.

About the best treatment for such a man, or anybody who will be unkind to an invalid, are hard and frequent doses of the old-time public whipping post.—Frank I. Hanson.

Bread Making.

(Prof. R. K. Duncan, in Harper's)
The housekeepers of America to-day make seventy per cent. of all the bread, yet the remaining thirty per cent. made by the bakers involves a capitalization of over \$270,000,000. Anything, then, that we can discover of the present-day status of the art of bread-making is of importance and of interest. The first known making of bread refers back to the prehistoric lake-dwellings of Europe, where there have been discovered the grains of barley, oats, rye, and wheat, together with the charred remains of cakes of bread and the rude stone grain-crushers and meal-grinders. It is true that these pellets of wheat and barley are but humble representatives of the highly bred grains that now glorify the farmer's field, and it is true, too, that the loaves were for the most part but of crushed grains, not true meal, and obviously made by being laid on the hot stones and covered by glowing ashes, just, in fact, as the muleteers of Syria to-day make their unleavened cakes; but it was bread.

Since in Eastern countries a mixture of meal and water will begin to ferment in the course of a day, the value of leavened bread must inevitably have been discovered prior to civilization.

The Sunshine Society.

"Do all the good you can, to as many people as you can, wherever you can, however you can, whenever you can," is the slogan of the working members of the society. That means that the charitable work of the organization is not of the cold and calculating kind too often met with, but that it is the very milk of human kindness. The Sunshiners endeavor to help particular persons, rather than to alleviate the sufferings of a vaguely defined class. Believing that every human being desires to help his fellows, this society tries to point out how it may be done.

This is the society which first interested me in Miss Dolly Rose, the helpless invalid of Mansfield, Ohio. But later I wrote to residents of that town and found that there is no doubt about this remarkable girl's sad history and life, through which she is passing with smiling face, so that she is known as Jolly Dolly Rose, though she has not left her wheel chair, on which she is compelled to recline, for many years.—Ed.

A Ducking Chair.

Read about the horrible and senseless punishment of past ages in England. The offending woman was bound securely to a stout chair, firmly fixed to the end of a long beam, arranged to work up and down on the principle of the "see-saw," on the edge of a river or pond. On the bank, at the other end, a man worked the contrivance by means of a strong chain, and she was given a "ducking," which lasted until justice was satisfied or reform was promised; the populace, of course, gath-

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ering in large numbers to assist at the function.

In England the practice was so general that each town had its ducking pond, conveniently located, where petty offenders of various kinds were disciplined. The pond for the western part of London was what is now a portion of Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross. Many of the old ducking stools are still in existence as curiosities; in the days of their activity they were kept in the church porches, where they doubtless pointed a moral as to the haughty spirit which goeth before a fall.

Femininities.

It is inferred that the old apple-woman who died in Chicago the other day, leaving an estate of \$60,000 did not work off Ben Davies on her patrons.

If one person is as good as another and every one is equal, why is it some farmer's wives make butter which sells for thirty-five cents a pound when others cannot get twenty-five cents?

The latest Parisian fad in pets is a Jersey calf. The fancy women are accompanied by a wee Jersey calf on a golf chain when they go out for an airing. The calves look pretty, but stupid and they have the attraction of being cheaper than pet dogs.

"I kept house for years before learning to make never fail soda or sour milk biscuits, so I will send you the recipe as some one may be pleased to have it. Into one quart of flour put one level teaspoonful of salt and sugar each and one full teaspoonful of baking powder. Sift into a pan and mix in lard the size of an egg. Dissolve one level teaspoonful of soda in one pint of sour milk, pour into the prepared flour and mix into biscuits. Have ready a dripping pan with enough melted lard in it to dip the top of each biscuit in and bake in a moderate oven. This dough is delicious for individual shortcakes. When using buttermilk no shortening is needed. This recipe will make a dozen biscuits."

Comforting.—"Oh, that my son should wish to marry an actress," shrieked the proud, patrician mother.

"Now, ma; don't take on so," besought the undutiful heir. "She isn't really an actress; she only thinks he is."—Washington "Herald."



In Summer—

When the body needs but little food, that little should be appetizing and nourishing.

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This food is fully cooked—crisp, delicious and ready to serve direct from the package.

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Patterns for Women Who Sew.

- 5042—Ladies' Dressing Sacque. Cut in 7 sizes, 32 to 44 bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material; and one handkerchief 17½ inches square.
- 5449—Ladies' Waist, with Center-Front-and-Yoke Section in One. Cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material; 4 yards of insertion, ¼ yard of edging.
- 5466—Girls' Dress Closed at Front. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Age 8 requires for dress, 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. For gimpes 1½ yards of 36-inch goods; ½ yard of 18-inch all-over.
- 4695—Ladies' House Dress. 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust it requires 9¼ yards 24 inches wide.
- 5438—Misses' and Small Women's Coat. Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material; 1 yard of 24-inch contrasting goods.
- 2339—Children's Petticoat. 9 sizes, 1 to 9 years. For 5 years it requires 1½ yards 36 inches wide; 3½ yards edging, 2¼ yards insertion.
- 5422—Ladies' Shirt Waist, with Removable Chemise. Cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with ¼ yard of 18-inch tucking.
- 5114—Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt. Cut in 6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 5¼ yards of 44-inch material.
- 4177—Girls' Two-Piece Plaited Dress. 6 sizes, 2 to 12 years. For 8 years it requires 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 3½ yards insertion.

- 4652—Ladies' Long Kimono. 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust it requires 7¼ yards 27 inches wide.
- 5075—Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes, 4 to 12 years. Age 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material; 9¼ yards insertion, 8¼ yards edging.
- 5321—Ladies' Shirt-Waist. 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36, of one material, needs 2¼ yards 36 inches wide.
- 2484—Ladies' Night-Gown. 8 sizes, 32 to 48 inches bust measure. For 36 bust it requires 6¼ yards 36 inches wide; 3½ yards edging, 1½ yards insertion.
- 4158—Boys' Blouse. 5 sizes, 4 to 12 years. For 8 years it requires 1½ yards 36 inches wide.
- 5428—Ladies' One-Piece Plaited Skirt, having flounce. Cut in 5 sizes, 22 to 36 inches waist measure. Size 24 measures 3¼ yards around lower edge and requires 3 yards of 36-inch material, with 3¼ yards of 15-inch flouncing and 2½ yards of insertion.

Patterns 10c. each. Order pattern by number, and give size in inches. Address Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

A Word to Parents.

There comes a time when the children are no longer children but young men and women, ordained by nature to begin "keeping company." At this age the farm, hitherto an ideal home where childhood happiness reigned supreme, either becomes a monotonous, uninteresting place or else its charms increase to almost priceless value, and the old place is the dearest spot in all the world.

Much depends upon the treatment they receive at this particular time. So it behooves the wise parents to allow the son the use of the horse to take his best girl to ride. Remember he will take her if he wants to, in spite of any objections you can make, so do not force him to hire a team from some of the neighbors. See that he has a good suit of clothes so he will not feel ashamed of his appearance or have occasion to envy the better dressed youths of the town. If he has been helping carry on the farm he is entitled to at least this much of the proceeds.

Let the daughter feel that she has a perfect right to invite a young man to the home. Throw open the parlor and extend the right hand of welcome. Encourage them to go into the kitchen and prepare the Sunday night lunch, so dear to the heart and stomach of every man during his courting days.

The young people are certainly entitled to these privileges when they are old enough to take the most serious, the most natural and the most honorable step in their whole lives. So let their love-making be done in the open in the sunshine of parental interest, and under the ban of judicious advice but never a word of oppression. Failure to do this has been the cause of many a dear one choosing the downward path, as many parents have learned to their sorrow.—Frank I. Hanson.

Household Hints.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little salt or gum arabic.

To test beef, press it down with the thumb. If it rises quickly, the meat is good.

Oil of lavender, sprinkled about in the bookshelves will prevent books from mildewing.

Grease on top of a hot stove can be quickly rubbed off by putting salt on the scrubbing brush.

A pair of scissors is infinitely better for trimming off the rind from ham or bacon than a knife.

When next making rice pudding flavor with lemon and cinnamon. It will be found exceedingly tasty.

A few drops of rose water added to almonds will prevent their oiling when chopped.

To beat the white of egg quickly add a bit of salt; in making mayonnaise, the salt should go in last.

She's Sorry She Didn't.

"Do you remember," she asked, "that you said once that unless I promised to be yours the sun would cease to shine?"

"I don't remember now, but I suppose I may have said something of the kind."

"And have you forgotten that you assured me that unless I permitted you to claim me as your own the moon would fall from her place in the heavens?"

"Oh, well, what if I did say so? Why do you want to bring that up now?"

"I merely wished to assure you that I'm sorry I didn't shut my eyes and let her fall."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

Sympathetic lady (to girl wail of street, holding screaming child)—"What is the baby crying for, my child?"

"I dunno; e's alwys crying. I never came acrawst any one wot looks upon the dark side of things as 'e does."—"Punch."

"The Man a Woman Likes Best?"

"One who is strong, honorable and fearless, chivalrous and truthful. A man of few words but many deeds, of strength to withstand temptation, of grace to grow by suffering, of tender heart and unswerving devotion; a man in brief who meets the test of the 'Table Round' to reverence his king as if he were his conscience and his conscience as his king."

"Of course I don't pretend to know anything about men for I am only a college freshman, but even that manner of girl may have an ideal—so here goes, here's mine in two words—an unselfish man and a clean one."

"What sort of a man do all women love? Why, the sort of man who was born with the gift, or has acquired the art of conveying the impression, 'You are different from other women and I'm glad of it.' Such a man, whether consciously or unconsciously, gives the impression, 'You are what I've been looking for, what I've doubted the existence of, a woman who can understand and appreciate and inspire. With such a woman a man could do his best in the world,' and as we women do want a mission, a reason for our being, naturally we fall in love with the man who offers it to us."

"It is only necessary to go back to the Garden of Eden to establish the fact that women like best the man who is thoroughly imbued with the Devil. A good, straight forward, moral man is not 'in it' in comparison with the other kind. Adam did not dominate the heart of Eve. She was dissatisfied and therefore went out of her way to find something to relieve her dissatisfaction. She ran up against the devil and listened to him to her own undoing and that of the whole world. And still the daughters of Eve like best the man who has the most original devil in his make-up." (Need we interpolate that this break in the symposium was contributed by a man?)—Ruth Cameron.

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are brown cotton dress-goods that are "worth making up." These calicoes have the most beautiful shade of brown printed absolutely fast on well-woven cloth of enduring quality—the result of 68 years' skill and experience. They are absolutely tub-proof, sun-proof, and perspiration-proof. The designs are new and particularly attractive.

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FACTORY TO FAMILY



ON A FRUIT FARM

A SERIAL BY CHARLES A. GREEN

The School Meetin'.

"Have you any engagement for the evening?" said Mr. Roe.

"Not any," said Harry.

"Then," said Mr. Roe, "I don't see what is to hinder your going with us to the school meeting to-night. You know we are agitating the subject of building a new school-house. The old one is cold and dilapidated. Some would like to patch it up with a few dollars and make it do. Others will not consent to that, and these men are becoming quite agitated over the prospect. I presume we shall have a rather lively session."

At an early hour they were on their way to the school-house, which was crowded with men and women.

The house was called to order by the chairman, who stated the object of the meeting, ending with, "We certainly need a new school-house, as any who have been within these walls on a winter's day, especially a windy one, will attest."

A little bald headed man jumped up, the small amount of hair remaining on his head bristling with excitement as he jerked out, "Don't need a new school-house more'n a toad needs a tail."

"Easy, now, brother," said another. "We're going to try to prove to you that we do need one."

"Can't do it," said he, shutting his lips with a peculiar sidewise slant, and jerking his head.

Another man rose: "We who are parents have but to go through the experience of having our children come home day after day complaining of the cold, and even being obliged to keep them at home sometimes on that account, to be convinced that we do need a new school-house, or at least to know it is time we looked into the matter."

Up jumped the bald headed man again. "It'll cost—it'll cost like everything," he sputtered.

"That's what we expect," replied a voice. "We expect it'll cost at least \$5000, probably more."

"Mr. Sittler has the floor," said the chairman; but Mr. Sittler suddenly sat down with a groan, evidently dumfounded at the enormity of the sum.

"It'll come out all right, Dave," said one at his elbow.

"Dunno," he said, shaking his head, "we'll all be bankrupt for nothin'."

"I lived in a small village," said a tall, fine-looking man, rising, "several years ago. Some of us wanted to have our school a graded school, but we were hotly opposed and the opponents carried the day, and it remains a district school, a pretty good school, but without the advantages to be derived from a graded school. I moved to this place in order that my children might have the privileges of your school. Granted, that you already have a good school, what then are the further advantages to be derived from a good school-house?"

"Aside from the personal benefits we receive (through our families) our school tax will not be so large after the house is once paid for. It will prove a greater attraction to pupils outside our own district each of whom pays for his tuition besides drawing considerable public money. Our present building accommodates four hundred, the new one should accommodate at least seven hundred."

Mr. Sittler looked aghast at this statement and his jaw dropped, "But the money," he gasped.

"No money to be paid to-night, Dave," said a voice.

"Order," said the chairman.

"For the benefit of the money thinkers," said another man, "I can say that we came mighty near losing the public money we draw. The school commissioner told me that we could have drawn no public money for a long time on account of the sanitary conditions, both inside and outside this building, if he had chosen to say the word, but I suppose he thought he'd give us time."

"Perhaps," said another quickly, we better set apart two or three years to examining into and thinking over the matter. The more haste the less speed, you know."

"That's so," said Mr. Sittler, "Good idea," and amid the laughter which followed he rose to say, "If we've got to have a new one, it's all nonsense hav-

ing it brick. I motion we have a cheaper frame building."

The motion was seconded and discussed. Then it was amended. "A building two stories high and veneered with brick." Motion laid on the table.

Mr. Nice arose. "I don't know as I shall say much for either side. I have friends in both parties."

"Never begin to spake till ye've something to say, and always lave off when ye're done," quoted a voice near our little group. Quite unconscious of this the little man went on.

"Look at our beautiful village with its intelligent inhabitants and one has but to look over even this small gathering to add with me in admiring its nice-looking women. Look at our fine residences, shaded by lofty trees and when we have still further improved it

bor Smith to Harry, as they wended their way homeward. "Be you ready to pay your share of the taxes?"

"I can't, I can't, it'll cost teu much," replied Harry as they parted with laughing good-nights.

(To be Continued.)

"Stranded by the Tide."

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Some one has said that painting is silent poetry, and poetry is a speaking picture. I have been studying a painting by Edward Gay, N. A., in which a sail boat is seen stranded by the tide.

I can imagine this old wreck, with broken mast and rudder, as a new boat freshly painted, with her name, "The Rover," in gay colors on her prow, with sails set, on a sunny day in June, a happy party of young people on board, skimming over the waters of the lake, a thing of life, grace and beauty. But years have passed. The boat is out of date and is cast aside for one of greater speed and beauty.

During the flood season of springtime the old boat has drifted from her moorings, down into the outlet and left stranded with her keel partly buried in the sand. The lone fisherman in his skiff near by deems the baiting of his

stranded boat may have an aspect of cheerfulness, but in the storm it is a picture of desolation. May God pity the aged man who can find comparison between his own life and this old abandoned bark.

But there are failures in life, so called, which are more deserving of praise than great successes. Achievement based on anything but right action cannot properly be deemed success.

Reform in Our City Hay Market.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

I went into the city hay market on Front street yesterday to buy a load of hay and a load of straw. I purchased a load of hay which seemed to be first-class timothy, bright, clean and fragrant, agreeing to pay \$18 per ton, which was the price asked. Ordinarily I would never have seen this as I am a busy man, but it so happened that I arrived in time to see the hay unloaded. A cloud of dust was rising from the load as it was being pitched off. Such dusty hay is undesirable.

I had a suspicion that the interior of the load was not of the same kind as the portion exposed on the outside of the load, therefore I stood by and saw a large portion of it thrown off. I saw mouldy and weedy patches of hay, partly clover, and some that was entirely clover, where I was supposed to be buying timothy. The owner of the load seemed to be embarrassed, and made un-called for remarks about bad roads, whereas the roads are better than they usually are at this season.

The claim I make is that this load of hay was deceptive. It was not what the farmer claimed, but was loaded with the intention of deceiving the buyer. I asked my buyer how he assured himself in buying hay that the entire load was as represented, and not only that exposed to view. His reply was that there was no means of discovering whether the entire load was good until it was unloaded.

Have you ever been imposed upon before, I asked. Yes, I have been deceived many times in buying hay in the way you mention.

If the farmer will deceive the buyer by packing a lower grade of hay in the interior of his load, it is possible that he would deceive in regard to the weight of his equipment. When the load of hay enters the yard it is weighed by the man in charge, and a ticket given to the owner of the load giving the gross weight. When the load of hay is sold the clerk in the market asks the farmer what his wagon and equipment weighs, seeming to depend entirely upon the truthfulness of the farmer as to what his wagon and equipment weighs. The official cannot know whether the farmer has the same wagon that was weighed before. He does not weigh the empty wagon each time, so the buyer never knows whether the weight of the wagon and rack is given correctly.

I am a friend of the farmer. In fact I am something of a farmer myself. Though I knew I was not receiving as good a grade of hay as I purchased, I paid the farmer the full price. Now I will ask if it is not possible for some reform to be inaugurated in the city hay market. I also suggest that if the buyer finds the interior of the load of inferior quality, when it is being unloaded, that he call a halt and a new adjustment of price made, or that he reject the load if it is not as represented.

Charles A. Green: I am desirous of starting a patch of strawberries on my farm. I have never grown them, but have been reading about them in your little booklet, "How I Made the Farm Pay." I am going to ask you a few questions about them.

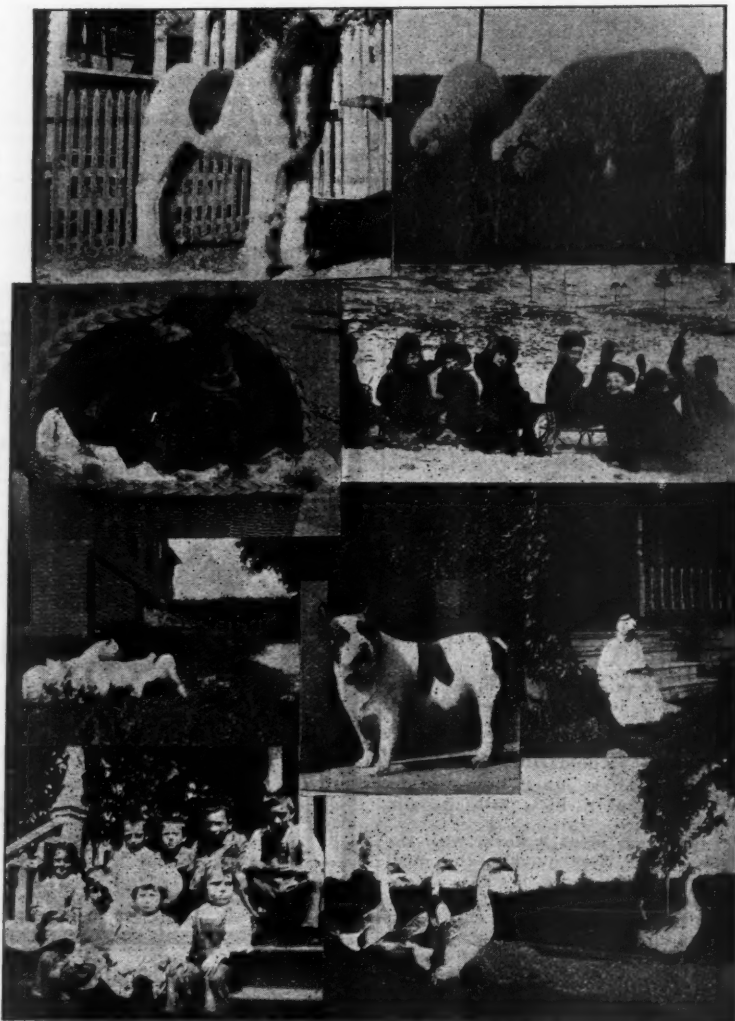
About how many would you advise to start with. What berry would you advise me to plant? (I live within half a mile of the St. Lawrence river.)

What kind of soil and what kind of fertilizer should be used?

Can I order upon receipt of your answer to this, and have them shipped toward latter end of month, say after the 20th?

I have just started on this farm, having lived in a town previously.—Rupert H. Gardner, N. Y.

C. A. Green's reply: Since you are a beginner, I advise you to start with a few hundred plants. If you succeed with these next year you will have a large number of plants of your own growing and which you can transplant to a larger plantation yearly, in this way gaining experience as you go on. Any soil that will produce good corn or potatoes will produce strawberries, but do not plant on low or wet soil. Any kind of fertilizer can be used, but if barnyard manure is applied it should be applied the year previous to planting the strawberries.



THESE PHOTOGRAPHS SENT IN BY MRS. W. A. PENTICOST, WORCESTER, MASS.

by widening the streets, as we talk of doing, who can measure our pride? Other villages—"

"Question," interrupted one.

"School-house," said another.

"I call the gentleman to order," said the chairman. "The question under consideration is a school-house."

Mr. Roe said, "I see the new trustee of a neighboring district, Widow P—is present, we would like to hear from the lady."

Widow P—responded. "What are you thinking of? You don't want a new school-house."

At this Mr. Sittler listened with decided interest. Pointing under a desk in a corner, "See there," she said, "Do you want to sit with a knife of cold air coming on your feet? Do you want your children to do so? There was just such a hole there when I went to school here, and I am forty-five years old. I don't know but that is the same hole," she added looking critically at it. "I froze my heels one winter and had the chilblains so I couldn't wear my shoes or go to school, or even walk round much."

As the meeting broke up, congratulations were exchanged, while the grumblers poured out their wailings ineffectually on the night air.

"I suppose we can look out for a new school in our district now," said neigh-

hook of more importance than this stranded thing, this skeleton of the past.

How many human lives are like the old boat, left stranded by the tide? The man has started out in youthful days with high aims and great ambition. He has graduated with honors, he is applauded by his friends. Life seems to him like a sunny June day, and far away the harbor which is to satisfy ambition. But human affairs often get tangled and end with gloom and disaster. New rivals with marvelous ability appear, age creeps on, vitality diminishes, friends and relatives pass to the tomb. The old man is left in solitude, and like the boat in the painting is stranded upon the banks of time.

Along the margin of the marsh near the old boat is a roadway in the painting leading by the homes of happy and contented farmers, who little dream of the fierce strife occurring in the busy marts of man, or of the many wrecks among the lives of those who go down to the sea of heated competition.

Though there is a gleam of sunshine on the distant clouds, there is an indication suggested by the artist of a coming storm. What is more dreary than the low marsh lands when the rain is falling, driven by the winds. In the full sunshine of a June day even the old

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"Horse Troubles and Stable Hints."

These are work days for your horses. Every day is valuable, and you can less afford to have a good horse put out of service than a fairly good farm hand.

Often too, the horse that goes wrong is one of your best workers, ambitious, strong, and willing, but heaves develop and you think seriously of selling or trading him off. As a matter of fact, many a good horse has been sold at half its real worth because it had the heaves, and the owner had been led to think the disease incurable. The truth is heaves is curable and if you have a horse with heaves, you should realize that it is a horse worth curing.

Heaves is the result of feeding coarse food, followed by heavy work while the stomach is still overloaded. The enlarged stomach causes the diaphragm to press on the lungs, preventing proper expansion. Retarded circulation and lessened nerve force follows and unless attended to, a valuable animal may be ruined.

If you want to learn more about Heaves and the correct method of treatment you should send for copy—It is free—of "Horse Troubles and Stable Hints." It is published and distributed by the Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. You ought to get the book, even if you have no immediate need for the medicine.

And So It Is.

I said to my friend: "Tell me my faults, and I will know you are my friend." And he told me my faults, and I spurned him, for I thought him a fool.

I said to a second friend, "Tell me my faults, frankly." And he said I had no faults, and I spurned him, for I knew he was a fool.

I said to my third friend, "Tell me all my faults." And he told me my faults, and I thanked him. And he spurned me, for he knew I was a hypocrite.

—Two oysters were in a big pot full of milk, getting ready for stew. Said one oyster to the other: "Where are we?" "At a church supper," was the reply. Whereupon the little oyster said: "What on earth do they want of both of us?"—Milwaukee "Free Press."

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, Pres. and Treas. R. E. BURLING, Vice-Pres. J. W. BALL, Sec'y.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

35 cents per year; Four years for \$1.00. Postage free.

Office, Corner South and Highland Avenues.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

Entered at Rochester (N.Y.) Post Office as second class mail matter.

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by an advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. In these pages.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—President Diaz of Mexico has resigned the presidency. The new president of Mexico is De La Barra.

—The total value of farm land and buildings for the state of Wyoming was given in 1910 as \$97,860,000, as against \$26,966,000 in 1900, an increase of \$70,894,000, or 263 per cent.

—The total value of farm land and buildings for the state of California was given in 1910 as \$1,448,560,000, as against \$707,913,000 in 1900, an increase of \$740,647,000, or 105 per cent.

—The total value of farm land and buildings for the state of Utah was given in 1910 as \$116,878,000, as against \$50,778,000 in 1900, an increase of \$66,100,000, or 130 per cent.

—The total value of farm land and buildings for the territory of New Mexico was given in 1910 as \$111,430,000, as against \$20,889,000 in 1900, an increase of \$90,541,000, or 433 per cent.

—The total value of all farm land alone for the state of Louisiana was reported in 1910 as \$189,971,000, as compared with \$107,730,000 in 1900, a gain of \$81,341,000, or 76 per cent.

—Canada did charge one-half cent a pound for second-class matter, but finding this rate too high, cut it in half to the present rate of one-quarter cent a pound. They had a surplus of \$809,237.50 for the fiscal year ending in 1909.—"Successful Farming."

—During 1910 the farmers of the United States produced crops worth \$9,000,000,000. This vast sum means just about \$30,000,000 for every working day during that year. It means more than \$1,000,000 for every hour; \$20,000 for every minute and over \$333 for every second.

—Our readers should remember that Canadian postage stamps are valueless in the U. S. Do not send us Canadian stamps. U. S. postage stamps are valueless in Canada. Many people visit Canada during the summer months and send letters home affixing American postage stamps on the letters. These letters are sent to the Canadian dead letter office.

—Canada during the past ten years has received nearly 2,000,000 immigrants. Of this total about 750,000 were from Great Britain and Ireland, while 700,000 came from the United States. About 65 per cent. of those from the latter country have been farmers or farm laborers, who have settled in the western provinces. Thirty per cent. of the British and Continental arrivals were farmers or farm laborers, while 25 per cent. were classed as general laborers.

—Advance copies of the seventeenth volume of the Year Book (1910) of the United States Department of Agriculture have been issued. In appearance and make-up the book differs little from its predecessors; it contains twenty-eight articles and forty-nine full page illustrations of which eight are colored. The department's appreciation of the service of the late Senator Jonathan Prentiss Doliver rendered to agriculture during his public career is expressed in the selection of a portrait of him as a frontispiece.

—Leonard Haseman, state entomologist, announced this week that the 17-year locusts are scheduled to visit Missouri within the next two weeks. It is said small fruit trees or those which are near other varieties of trees may be stripped of fruit by the locusts. Hogs and chickens are the chief helpers in destroying the pest. A flock of chickens can destroy an incredible number of the locusts before they grow wings, and where the locusts threaten the fowls should be turned out in the fields and woods.

—Perhaps the trees you set out last spring did not grow straight; they may be bent over, or the trunk may be crooked. You may straighten them if you follow these directions, says the K. S. A. C. Industrialist. Drive a stake in the ground and tie the tree over to it with a wire. Wrap the tree with burlap where the wire is placed about it. If necessary, several wires may be used and a tree that is very crooked may be straightened to a very noticeable degree. The wires may be left on several years. If this is done, it probably will be necessary to adjust or add new burlap every year.

—The seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in Lehigh township (Pa.) by the millions," said John A. Person, assessor of the township. They began appearing a week ago, and are multiplying rapidly. The ground out of which the young come is perforated with holes. They swarm on trees and foliage of all kinds, and literally cover much of it. One can shake a young tree and dislodge the locusts by thousands. "Thus far," said Mr. Person, "the pests have done little damage; but farmers dread the consequences. Once they begin to strip foliage from plants nothing can stop them. They are already so thick that when they fly in numbers they look like a cloud."

—Quoting the "Rural New Yorker" five hundred of its farmer readers have expressed an opinion on reciprocity with Canada. Twenty favor the agreement as it now stands before the U. S. Senate. Those who do not approve of the arrangement accept it as a step towards lower tariff rates generally. Ten per cent. are against any interference with the present American tariff, while some favor even higher rates than those at present in existence. The great majority, however, hold that the present scale of duties is too high, and declare their willingness to give up a share of their own so-called protection, provided other vineyardists in the United States are compelled to join proportionately in the reduction.

—Vineyardists in some parts of the state of New York have little trouble from insects; but in the Chautauqua grape belt the damage from root-worm, flea-beetle, rose-chaffer, blossom-midge and leaf-hopper has contributed not a little to the great decline in productivity of the vineyards in that section. Accordingly these and other insects have been, and are being, studied by the entomologist appointed by the station under the special fund appropriated by the legislature of 1909 for relief of the Chautauqua county grape growers. Bulletin 331 of the station records the work done in control of these pests, for some of which very successful repressive methods have been developed. Any vineyardist may secure the bulletin by sending his address to the director of the station, at Geneva, N. Y.

—Postal notes are again to be used, as Congress has authorized the issuing of these convenient pieces of paper in denominations of less than \$10. The adoption of the discarded postal note again is deemed wise, although some difficulty was experienced through loss of the notes in the mails and the impossibility of being redeemed for money by the wrong parties. No name appears on a postal note. More than 60 per cent. of the 70,000,000 money orders issued annually are for sums less than \$10. A great saving of labor will be effected as postal notes require only the postmaster's signature. These notes will be issued at lower fees than are charged for money orders. They will gain wide popularity because of their cheapness and the greater facility with which they can be purchased.

—Apple growers of America are to have an opportunity for competing for a prize of \$500 in gold at the great New York land show to be held in Madison Square Garden next November 3 to 12. The prize of twenty-five twenty-dollar gold pieces is offered by Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, for the best exhibit of twenty-five boxes of apples of any variety or varieties made at the American Land and Irrigation exposition next fall. Competition for this prize is open to the growers of the world, and the exhibitors must be prepared to furnish affidavits as to the crop from which the samples exhibited were taken. The exact terms of award have not yet been decided upon. Gilbert McGurg, general manager of the exposition, and Mr. Elliott are now in correspondence with pomologists and horticulturists upon this subject, and the decision as to the points of merit probably will be made public early in the summer. Growers can secure full information regarding this apple contest from the American Land and Irrigation exposition, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Foreign Postage Rates.—Articles for or from foreign countries (except Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the Republic of Panama) are not designated "first-class matter," "second-class matter," etc., but are classified as "letters," "post cards," "printed matter," "commercial papers," and "samples of merchandise." The rates are as follows: Letters and sealed matter: 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction. Post cards: Single, 2 cents; double, 4 cents. Commercial papers: 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction, but not less than 5 cents on each packet. Printed matter: 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction. Samples of merchandise: 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction, but not less than 2 cents on each packet. Domestic postage rates apply to mail matter for Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Guam, Hawaii, Mexico, Philippines, Porto Rico, Republic of Panama, Tutuila, and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai. The domestic rate for letters, but not for other articles, applies also to Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, and Newfoundland. Letters for Germany paid at the Postal Union rate (5 cents per ounce or fraction thereof) will be dispatched by the fastest steamers and forwarded via Great Britain or France.

It could probably be shown by facts and figures that there is no distinctly native American criminal class except congress.



"I wished we had stayed on the farm, wife."
—Morris, in "Spokesman Review."

Beware of Fake Tree Doctors.—Corvallis, Ore.—Frauds are being perpetrated by men who give as their references the names of professors at the state agricultural college, without authority. One claims preposterous things in the way of curing apple trees of anthracnose and protecting them from codling moth by applying chemicals to the roots. Dean A. B. Cordley, of the agricultural school, has received a letter from a farmer near Tuolittin, asking if he gave his endorsement to such men. The letter says: "A man named Saunders claims to have a treatment whereby he renders trees immune from diseases by the application of some chemicals to the roots, especially apple trees. He claims that they will be cured of anthracnose, and that the codling moth will not bother such trees for six years, and that no spraying is required on treated trees, other than a light spray of concentrated lye once every two or three years, to keep moss off the trees. Mr. Saunders gave me the name of Prof. Cordley as reference, so I ask the college to give me its opinion. I regard this fellow as a fraud, pure and simple, and in order to protect my neighbors from his operations I have written to the college." "I know nothing whatever of him," Dean Cordley replied, "and if I should give my testimony in the case, it would be to the effect that any man who claims to be able to render trees immune from the attacks of the codling moth, anthracnose, and other fungous diseases by an application of certain chemicals to the roots of trees, is a fraud."

"O' Nutmegs" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Patriotic Precaution.

With July comes the happy "Fourth,"
For little Johnny Goff;
His fingers itch for noisy bits—
Just make him wear some buckskin mitts
So he won't blow them off!

Give the other feller a chance—to talk.

Sometimes music hath greater charms of it ain't played.

The man uv silence attracts more attention than the loud talker.

Nobuddy should say "shoo-fly," unless it is followed up with an effective whack;

Some folks in takin' the rest cure appear to git an overdose.

You never hear a pusson brag uv his feet who hex real cause to.

Too many mottoes on the wall are looked at ev'ry day, but never heeded.

Sometimes gittin' down to brass tacks is almost ez bad ez settin' on one.

Sometimes, too, the individual who is way down on his luck is up in the air.

Ofuntimes the fust an' best aid to the injured is to let 'em alone.

Ef you want to be popular don't tell the truth when silence would be better.

Ef you are goin' to be a good feller be ez good ez the best uv 'em.

Charity should begin at home an' go all the way round an' come back ag'in.

Someone says: "Be good an' you'll be lonesome." Sometimes it is good to be lonesome.

Some men appear to wear straw hats jest on account uv the good they hev done.

A shoe shine don't make a dress suit, but it is good ez fur ez it goes.

It is much beter to hev fished an' lost than to hev allus depended on the peddler.

You'd better be sure than sorry becauz you are sure to be sorry ef you ain't sure.

They ain't much use fur the small boy to say he didn't "know the fire-cracker wuz ludded."

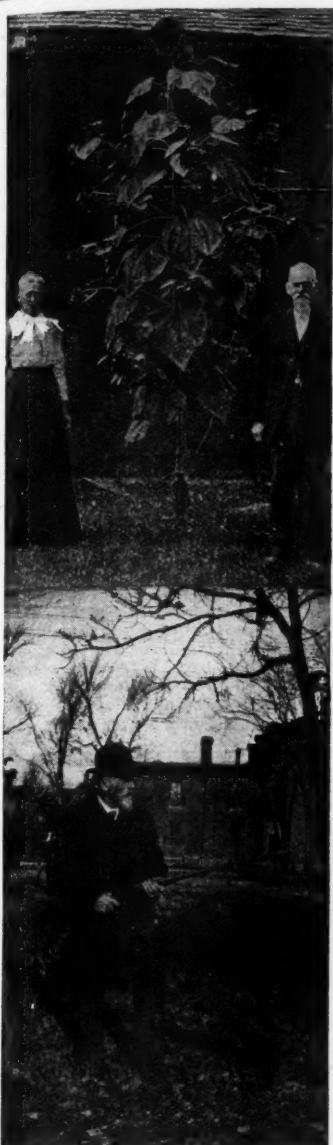
Remember that ef you hev sinned once it is jest ez big a sin to sin ag'in. Them thet dance hev to pay the fiddler, an' them thet look on the rest uv the expenses.

When you come to think it over it is strange thet there should be sech a thing in the world ez an enemy.

It may rain on the just an' the unjust alike, but ez a general thing the unjust kin afford rain coats an' umbrellas.

Hay While the Sun Shines.

The farmer wise is haying now
While shines the July ray;
The city man who's wise will do
His haying ev'ry day.



The upper photograph represents an old subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Seaver, who reside at Darien, Wisconsin. The mammoth sunflower shown in this photograph will give our readers some idea of the soil in that state.

The lower photograph is a picture of the first Minnesota volunteer to respond to the call of "Father Abraham," Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Hausdorf, First Regiment Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Hausdorf enlisted as a private and served until the close of the war. He was wounded and lay for eight days on the field at the Battle of Gettysburg at the historic charge of the First Minnesota in which but forty-seven out of two hundred and sixty-two survived. To Colonel Hausdorf every old soldier who did his duty is his comrade and brother, those of the south as well as those of the north.

He is now writing a review on McClellan which places that General in a different light from the commonly accepted one.

Fun for the Family

"That young couple seem to be enjoying themselves. Are they married?"

"Yes; but not to each other."

Kind old lady—"Poor man! You look as if you had seen better days."

Willie Deadtired—"I have, madam. Once I dwelt in marble halls."

"And how did you lose such a home?"

"My term expired."—"Tit-Bits."

"Pop, tell me some conundrums."

"Conundrums? Why, I don't know any conundrums, my son."

"Oh, yes, you do! I heard mother tell Aunt Mary the other day that you keep her guessing most of the time."

"Punch."

"Biddy," said an Irishman to the girl of his heart, "did ye ever think of marrying?"

"Shure, now," replied Biddy, looking demurely at her shoe, "shure, now, the subject has niver entered me mind at all, at all."

"It's sorry Oi am," said the suitor, as he turned to depart.

"Wan minute, Pat," said Biddy, softly, "ye've set me thinkin'."—Philadelphia "Enquirer."

A man in a mellow condition went into a barber shop and seated himself in one of the chairs:

"What's your pleasure, sir?" asked the polite barber.

"Oh, er—give me a hair-cut—and have one yourself."

Years ago, when there were only wooden sidewalks in the city of Winni-

peg, Canada, holes were bored in the planks to let the water run through. In the morning twilight a policeman found a man with the tip of his wooden leg in one of these holes and hurriedly walking around it.

"What are ye doin' here?" asked the policeman.

"G'way, offsher," said the man. "Got to get home before ol' lady wakes up."

Stung.—Teacher—"Tommy, do you know 'How doth the little busy bee?'"

To my—"No; I only know he doth it!"—"Life."

"How can you be so cold to me?"

"I would die for you," sobbed his wife.

"I know it," he answered cruelly. "You'd do anything to put me to expense."—"Life."

In the Shadow of the Noose.—He was an observant little chap. "Pa," he said, "Uncle Joe is going to be married Friday, isn't he?"

"Yes, son. Uncle Joe has only three more days to wait."

The little boy sighed. "The last three days," he said, "they give them everything to eat they ask for, don't they, pa?"—"Everybody's."

A father had been lecturing his young hopeful upon the evils of staying out late at night and getting up late in the morning. "You will never amount to anything," he continued, "unless you turn over a new leaf. Remember that the early bird catches the worm."

"How about the worm, father?" inquired the young man. "Wasn't he rather foolish to get up so early?"

"My son," said the father solemnly, "that worm hadn't been to bed all night; he was on his way home."—"Ideas."

Two old cronies went into a drug store in the downtown part of New York city, and, addressing the proprietor by his first name, one of them said:

"Dr. Charley, we have made a bet of the ice-cream sodas. We will have them now, and when the bet is decided the loser will drop in and pay for them."

As the two old fellows were departing after enjoying their temperance beverage, the druggist asked them what the wager was.

"Well," said one of them, "our friend George bets that when the tower of the Singer building falls, it will topple over toward the North river, and I bet that it won't."

Funny Things That Happen in Advertising.

The butchers of the English language do not all come from the masses, however. On a very respectable street in New York is a sign saying, "Babies taken and finished in ten minutes by an expert photographer."

Even a large steamboat company advertises: "Tickets 25 cents; children half price, to be had at the captain's office."

A Hoboken ferryboat contains the sign: "The seats in this cabin are reserved for ladies; gentlemen are requested not to occupy them until the ladies are seated."

Even the great municipality of New York has not a better writer of notices in its employ than one who can write: "All persons are forbidden to throw ashes on this lot, under the penalty of the law or any other garbage."

At a county fair in a western state, one of the attractions of which was an exhibition of curious animals, there appeared a countryman attended by a large assortment of boys and girls and a wife in a huge sunbonnet.

The countryman took the "barker" into his confidence. "I'd like to go in and see them animals," said he, "but it would be kinder mean to go in without my family; and I can't afford to pay for my wife and fifteen children."

The city-reared "barker" stared at the man in amazement. "Are all those your children?" he asked, gasping.

"Every one of the fifteen," said the man.

"Just wait a minute and I'll fix it up for you," said the obliging "barker." "I'll bring out them animals and let 'em have a look at you and your family."—"Harper's Monthly."

A Dead Shot on Livers.—"I hear, doctor, that my friend, Brown, whom you have been treating so long for liver trouble, has died of stomach trouble," said one of the physician's patients.

"Don't you believe all you hear," replied the doctor. "When I treat a man for liver trouble, he dies of liver trouble."—"Everybody's."

Get yourself a home
in the sunshiny

Pecos Valley

New Mexico-Texas

Let Apples and Alfalfa insure you and yours against the future. They can and will do it.

Do you realize what land ownership in the irrigated valleys of the West means? It insures independence, comfort, a bank account, friends and secure old age, for you and yours. It means a better home, a wider outlook, greater prosperity for yourself, a better education and an enlarged opportunity for the children.

There is no better place to attain all this than in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico and Texas. The soil, climate and seasons are in ideal combination. Water for irrigation is abundant from artesian wells, within a restricted district; from private and community pumping plants, and from well-constructed gravity canals, outside the artesian belt.

Two projects of the United States Reclamation Service are in this valley.

The soil of the Pecos Valley is deep and rich in all essential plant foods.

Pecos Valley apples eagerly are sought in the Eastern and European markets.

The famous pea-green alfalfa grown in this valley commands a premium wherever offered for sale.

But you are not confined to the two A's. Pears and peaches, grapes and small fruit, grain and garden truck, melons and cantaloupes all bear bountifully and return a handsome profit for the time, energy and money invested.

The splendid climate and abundant sunshine puts color and flavor into all crops grown.

You can buy land to-day, with water developed, at from \$75 an acre and up. Land without developed water may be had for as low as \$5 or \$10 an acre.

Most of this land is sold on liberal terms, requiring only a small cash payment.

The social conditions in the valley are good. Excellent schools are found; everywhere there are good roads, numerous churches, and your neighbors are the kind of people you are used to associating with.

The average holding is small.

The orchard homes are near to one another, making possible social activities that back East are impossible.

I have a little booklet that tells the story of the Pecos Valley in simple, readable style. I want you to have a copy.

Write to me to-day. I will send it.

C. L. SEAGRAVES, Gen. Colonization Agt. A.T. & S.F.Ry.
2241 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

SEE THE SUN, MOON, STARS, ETC.

3 1/2 FEET LONG

SPECIAL
LIMITED
OFFER

TELESCOPE FREE—3 1/2 Feet Long

This is a special advertising offer to introduce Up-to-Date Farming into every home. A "Wonder" Telescope free to you. Every man, woman and child will get pleasure and profit from one of these big telescopes. Heretofore telescopes of this size have sold for \$5 to \$8. This is an opportunity to get a really first-class guaranteed instrument free with your subscription. Positively such a good telescope offer was never made before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe. It measures, closed, 12 inches and opens out 3 1/2 feet long, in five sections, circumference 6 inches. They are brass-bound, brass safety cap on each end to exclude the dust, etc., with powerful lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness.

No matter what you think about the price, you will be surprised with the "Wonder" Telescope. Everybody is.

GUARANTEED TO PLEASE YOU OR YOUR MONEY BACK

Be first in your neighborhood. You can't invest \$1.00 better. This paper guarantees its advertisers.

Up-to-Date Farming is published twice a month, 32 big 4-column pages. Its specialty is price making for farmers. Farm, Poultry, Live Stock, Orchard, Home, Young Folks—Departments for everyone. Best farm paper published. 34 numbers in a year.

Send only \$1.00 for a 4-years' subscription to Up-to-Date Farming and we will send a 3 1/2 foot "Wonder" Telescope free. Send 10c extra for ordinary postage, or 20c extra for insured mail, and we guarantee safe delivery. Order today. Money back if you want it.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Dept. 35, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thousands of Testimonials

Read Sample Reports

Looked at Price Mountain, which is 20 miles from here, and could see birds flying around it. My friends want to buy.—Merrillville, Ind.

It is far beyond expectations and exactly as you represented. I made light of your ad. at first, but am glad now I sent for telescope. I wouldn't take \$5.00 for it if I couldn't get another.—O. G. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

I can say every time it is worth \$10.00 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and can see a nickel at 600 yards.—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

"Wonder" Telescope is a dandy. It is all you claim for it and then some. I trained it on the Butte near Chadrow, 28 miles away, and they looked about 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away. Tonight I watched him drive up his stock at sundown.—Chas. A. Storey, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The New-York Tribune Farmer

Is a thoroughly practical, helpful, up-to-date illustrated national weekly, read by the most enterprising and successful farmers in all parts of the United States. Special pages for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery, Horticulture, Young People, Women Folks, Science and Mechanics, Short Stories and the most elaborate and reliable Market Reports. Every member of every farmer's family should read it regularly every week. Regular price of the New-York TRIBUNE FARMER is \$1.00 per year.

Green's Fruit Grower

Our readers tell us that Green's Fruit Grower is the best monthly magazine that comes to their homes. For nearly thirty years we have been trying to learn how to make a valuable rural publication. That we have succeeded is shown from the fact that Green's Fruit Grower has more paid subscribers than any similar publication in the world.

SPECIAL COMBINATION PRICE

New-York Tribune Farmer one year and Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

TILE-DRAINED LAND IS MORE PRODUCTIVE Earliest and easiest worked. Carries off surplus water; admits air to the soil. Jackson's Round Drain Tile meets every requirement. We also make Sewer Pipe, Red and Fire Brick, Chimney Tops, Portland Cement, etc. Write for what you want and prices. JOHN H. JACKSON, 90 Third Ave., Albany, N. Y.

GALLOWAY SAVES YOU \$50 to \$300

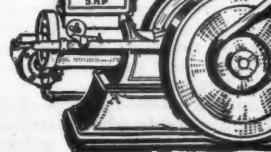
SAVE from \$50 to \$300 by buying your gasoline engine of 1 1/2 to 25 H.P. from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you for less money than some factories can make them at actual shop cost.

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U.S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a

5-H.-P. Only \$119.50



Get Galloway's Biggest and Best FREE GASOLINE BOOK

Write today for my beautiful new 50-page Engine Book in four colors, nothing like it ever printed before, full of valuable information, showing how I make them and how you can make more money with a gasoline engine on the farm. Write me—

Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Co., 885 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

This Jar Solves Your Canning Problem Forever

Madam, Your Fruit Canning Trials are over at Last

When you sweat over a hot stove—carefully, carefully stirring that fruit or vegetable you want your folks to enjoy next winter—you really ought to put it into jars that you can absolutely depend on.

Here is the jar you CAN depend on.

Atlas E-Z Seal



Air CAN'T get into this jar for the top clamps down like a vise at a slight finger touch.

It opens just as easily.

Takes fruit and vegetables whole thru its large, smooth mouth. Never cut fruit again. That robs it of much flavor. Store it whole in the E-Z Seal jar.

This jar is made of better glass than most jars. Glass that is hard to crack. Think of this before you spend another cent on buying jars.

All the good qualities of all fruit jars are in this jar. It hasn't got a single fault. Insist upon getting it.

Remember the name "Atlas E-Z Seal."

HAZEL ATLAS GLASS CO.
Wheeling, W. Va.

The Low Handy Wagon Has the Best of the Argument.

With the coming on of hard summer work, the advantages of the low-down handy wagon become more and more apparent. No one who has ever used one of these low wagons, or has ever seen them in use, can fail to see the disadvantages the man works under who still uses the old-style high-wheeled wagon. So many of these wagons are in use



that they are becoming a familiar sight in the country. They are so well built, are so strong and their lasting qualities are so great that we are fully persuaded one should be found on every farm.

These Handy Wagons are wonderful labor savers. It is always the low lift instead of the high lift. Use the wagon box, the platform or the hay or grain rack, it is always the same. It is the same with hauling manure, earth, vegetables, grain—the same with practically every kind of truck or produce you have to haul.

The broad tires do not cut into your fields and meadows like narrow tires do, therefore the pull is lighter.

More serious consideration ought to be given this farm wagon matter. It is a question that will not down. The low wagon has altogether the better of the argument. And the sooner it comes into general use the better it will be for wagon users. The Electric Wheel Company, Box 24, Quincy, Ill., will be glad to send you some printed matter right to the point if you wish to make a further investigation. Write them for it.



Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

The Locust Pest.

Green's Fruit Grower: Can you suggest any preventive for locusts, which, I am told, are likely to kill a young orchard that I have just set out this spring?—Hazel L. Davis, Virginia.

C. A. Green's reply: The seventeen-year locust, which is likely to infest New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and parts of New York, but will not extend farther west than Ohio, does not eat the foliage and will not ruin any orchard. It lays its eggs on the new and tender growth of the present season, and does injury to this new growth, but nothing more. The locust is liable to injure young trees in the nursery, but it seldom does as much injury as is anticipated. I know of no remedy except to jar the locusts from the trees onto sheets and destroy them.

Curl Leaf in Peach.—A subscriber says that his promising peach orchard is losing its leaves. He sends specimen of the leaves. C. A. Green's reply: These peach trees seem to be attacked with curl leaf, a fungus disease which is more apt to attack the peach in some places than others. Soon after the leaves appear they begin to curl and look knotty and reddish, and finally fall off, and prevent growth of the tree. Usually peach trees are sprayed with bordeaux mixture before leaving out in order to destroy the fungus of curl leaf. If the leaves curl after they appear, a mild spray of bordeaux can be made.

Tree Growing.—I answer your questions in numbers as follows:

1. The demand for apple trees has increased during the last two or three years.

2. A medium sized two or three-year-old apple tree is the one most often called for with good roots, straight trunk and branched about four feet from the ground.

3. While the demand for Baldwin is greater than any other variety, there is a good demand for R. I. Greening, Spy, Wyoming Red, McIntosh, Fameuse, and other standard varieties.

4. There is a growing interest in all kinds of fruit, especially in the peach, and last of all, the cherry, which is found to be a profitable orchard fruit. This season there is a great demand for quince trees. The demand for raspberry and blackberry plants is not increasing. Grape vines are purchased freely.

5. I generally use barnyard manure, manure from the stock yards of Buffalo, N. Y., wood ashes, nitrate of soda, thomas-slag, etc.

6. It is not a good practice in nursery to follow planting trees where trees have just been removed. To follow apple planting by another apple planting, will give less favorable results.

Editor Fruit Grower: Would like your advice as to proper treatment of my orchard of 400 mature apple trees, situated on a steep mountain side in the western part of North Carolina.

The soil is a rich, deep, black loam, which seems to be an ideal home for most fruit trees. It is so steep, stony and filled with stumps that cultivation is very difficult. The soil is so soft that the mulch system might produce good results and prevent washing. I am allowing the logs and stumps to rot.—I. M. Hawkins, N. C.

C. A. Green's reply: The soil in the location you mention would seem to be an ideal one for a peach or an apple orchard, provided you can subdue and keep subduing the growth of forest trees and shrubbery. I hesitate about advising planting orchards on soil that is not subdued. Therefore, take into consideration of subduing soil growth, which may spring up between the apple trees in the years to come.

Green's Fruit Grower: I have seen in a farm paper that moles do no harm, as it was found from examining their stomachs that the main part of their food is earth worms and grubs; but it does not happen to be what moles eat that constitutes their offense. In this vicinity there are acres of what would be nice meadow that is covered with mole hills every few feet. The problem of killing these pests by the wholesale has become important.

I have found a method that is cheap and quick and consists when perfected in forcing fumes of burning sulphur

into the runs by means of a blower, bellows or pumps, or on a windy day opening up a run on the side from which the wind blows. Place in it a small bunch of cotton, saturated with alcohol or kerosene and on top of that another bunch saturated with powdered sulphur. Touch a match to the cotton and the wind will blow the fumes through the habitation of the moles, and after it has well filled them with sulphur fumes, close the hole with dirt. By this method you don't have to wait till a mole begins to work and then shoot him at close range with a shotgun, as some of my neighbors do, nor do you have to wait till he springs your dollar trap on his unsuspecting anatomy nor find something he is fond of and poison it, as some have ineffectually tried; simply get sulphur fumes where he and his family are located and they will make fertilizers for the crop instead of ruining it and defacing the landscape with their unsightly hills.—F. V. M., Wash.

Mr. Charles A. Green: I bought a farm and the orchard on it is about sixty years old; the trees look good. I would like to fertilize it and lime it. When would you put on the lime, manure and phosphate? What proportion per acre and at what time of the year? The man who owned the farm before, said the orchard has not been plowed for fifty years, but the grass has been cut, and, at times, pastured.—S. A. Louser, Pa.



View of the home of J. Z. Baine, of Missouri, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, showing the proprietor, his wife, and two children.

C. A. Green's reply: Manure and lime can be applied at any time of the year. I would prefer applying it in winter or in early spring. Phosphates, so-called, that is, a commercial fertilizer containing nitrate of soda, should be applied in the growing season, so that the roots can take up the fertilizer before it is lost. There is not much danger of applying too much barnyard manure. A ton of lime applied per acre would not be excessive. From 200 to 500 pounds of commercial fertilizer, known as phosphate, would be helpful.

Professor Van Deman: Will you tell me what to do for my Burbank plums? Two years ago the tree was loaded with fruit, but they rotted and fell before they were ripe. Would like very much to know what to do for them.—Herman Mehrens, Neb.

C. A. Green's reply: A bordeaux mixture spray when the plums are half grown will be inclined to prevent rot. Thinning out the plums, or picking off the rotten plums will be a great help.

Is salt, in large or small quantities, good for asparagus? Is the lime preparation which they are selling good to use and will either retard the growth of sorrel?—Louis J. L'Amoureux, Mass.

C. A. Green's reply: Salt is not necessary for any crop and is not considered a fertilizer, but many think it is helpful to asparagus. Asparagus needs manure more than salt.

I have never heard that lime-sulphur would have any effect on sorrel. The growth of sorrel indicates that the land is sour, and needs an application of slack-lime.

Mr. Charles Green: Can you give me any information concerning Luther Burbank or the great wonders accomplished by him?—Ramon Butler, Tenn.

C. A. Green's reply: I have appreciated the work of Luther Burbank. Not long ago I occupied an entire page explaining his work, in connection with his portrait. There are few men whose work has been so fully appreciated during his lifetime as has Mr. Burbank's. He has been assisted in his work by being furnished with \$100,000. His home at Santa Cruz in California has room only for a vegetable garden, and

been visited by noted men from every part of the world. I felt highly honored when he stopped at Rochester, N. Y., on his way to the east to make a call at my office. Almost every magazine in the country has devoted pages to this man and his wonderful work.

Red Raspberries.

Green's Fruit Grower: My red raspberries are set in continuous rows six feet apart now the canes in the rows stand on an average two feet wide and from six to eight canes to the square foot; now is that too many canes and are the rows too wide for best results? Answer, if not right. How should I manage; should I apply the fertilizer between the rows?—R. J. Carver, Me.

C. A. Green's reply: One objection to some varieties of red raspberry plants is that they make too many sucker plants and block up the rows. After the red raspberry plantation is full of suckers it may be well to plant a new plantation, or dig up all the plants but a few, but leave space far enough apart so that you can cultivate both ways. By cultivating both ways you prevent any more sucker plants growing in the line of the cultivator. Sow the fertilizer between the rows.

Mr. C. A. Green: I am one of your subscribers. I appreciate your paper very highly. I am a fruit grower, and have been in the business for the past six years. It is not much trouble to raise fruit in Utah, at least we are not

bothered very much with frost, but the insect pest is about the same as elsewhere. The principal trouble is the disposition of the fruit after it is ready for market. We have tried the commission men, and find them in most cases very unsatisfactory.

Last fall we took three carloads of fruit back to west Nebraska, where they hardly ever raise any fruit, and disposed of these three carloads to the consumers. They were very much pleased to have the fruit brought within their reach both as to price and the convenience of getting it fresh from the grower. Now the thought came to me, something like this: why not organize fruit clubs in every town. These clubs to be composed of ladies and call this organization the "Ladies Fruit Club." Have a representative of one or more from each church or benevolent society to make up the officers of this club so that each society would be benefited by the commission paid to them for sale of fruit for the benefit of church work?—W. H. Anderson, Utah.

C. A. Green: I am going to take this way of expressing my appreciation of your business methods, and the influence for good which you exert by maintaining such a business, by such methods. I think there is no occupation more elevating than the study and culture of plants of all kinds. I am a plant lover by nature, and a gardener to a limited extent by practice; but circumstances have always prevented my having much experience in fruit culture. But I have been a close observer of what others have done, and tried to do, and I am convinced that people as a rule make a great mistake in not raising more fruit, even in this cold climate. I don't know of any one who has raised any plums or cherries, except the compass cherry in any community where I have lived, but I do know that all of the small fruits, some varieties of grapes, compass cherries, and different varieties of apples may be made a very profitable crop here in Minnesota with no more labor and care than is necessary to raise other crops. What a pity it is that more people do not appreciate their privileges and advantages. My home is a rented one, on a small village lot, with

The Brock orchard, Elizabeth, photograph by his pu

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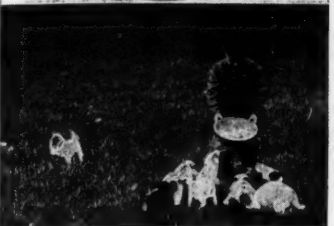
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How t Mr. of 18 w a fruit does n anxio you ad that I you w father N. J.



The upper photograph was sent by Miss Sadie Brock, of New Jersey, showing an attractive orchard. The central photograph, my cousin Elizabeth, showing tree in blossom. The lower photograph is that of a subscriber's boy feeding his puppies.

a few, very few compared with what I would like to have, flowers; while people all around me, who do not care to try, have land enough to raise fruit for a whole county and to spare. But I am not complaining, and try not to be envious. I have been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower for years, and the whole family enjoy reading it. I have two Diploma currant bushes which I obtained as premiums with the magazine two years ago. They are full of blossoms.—Mrs. William Dudley, Minn.

Charles A. Green: I am trying to raise small fruits on a small scale and planted some black raspberry bushes several years ago. They grow very thrifty and bear a full crop every year; but after they turn red on the bushes just before they are ripe they get brown and hard and fall off or dry up.—M. H. Proctor, Va.

C. A. Green's reply: I have had no experience with the black raspberry turning brown and falling off as you suggest. I suspect that the raspberry bushes are attacked with anthracnose or some other disease or that they are planted on low, wet ground where no fruits should be grown. Read the Prize Fruit Experience on raspberries in this issue of this paper.

Green's Fruit Grower: I have been trying to start a raspberry patch for the last three years, but am not doing very well.

Vines seem to do well until about this time, when I notice that the bark cracks and comes off near the root and then the vines gradually die.

I suppose that is a disease of some kind and can be remedied.—F. A. Peterson, Ill.

C. A. Green's reply: I have no experience with the raspberry such as you mention. I suspect that your plants have been injured by the winter. If so, the remedy would be to cover the canes as full as possible with earth, or straw or strawy manure just before winter sets in. You may do this on a few plants, and thus test the matter. Read the prize fruit experience in this issue on the growing of raspberries.

How to Learn to Be a Fruit Grower.

Mr. Charles A. Green: I have a boy of 18 who is ambitious to be on a farm, a fruit farm preferably. Factory work does not agree with him. The boy is anxious and willing to work. Could you advise me where reliable places are that I could write to? By doing so, you will confer a favor on both his father and mother.—George W. Mann, N. J.

C. A. Green's reply: The best thing I can suggest for your boy is that he get work as near home as possible with some intelligent, progressive fruit grower. By serving an apprenticeship in this way he will secure much valuable information about fruit growing. If he cannot do this, the best thing to do is to start the boy at small and large fruit growing in a small way at home. But do not allow him to plant largely of anything at the start. Let him plant a hundred each of the strawberry, red and black raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry, grape and a few apple trees, pear, plum, cherry and other fruit trees. Give him an interest in the profits of this work. We have no place for an apprentice at Green's Fruit Farm.

Green's Fruit Grower: I am troubled with black ants in my garden and lawn. They will burrow up places two or three feet in diameter. Kindly let me know how I can destroy them.

Also kindly let me know what it is that causes my Baldwin apples to turn brown in the center around the core, and if it is some disease of the tree let me know what I can do to remedy it.—William T. White, Mass.

C. A. Green's reply: I have had no experience with black ants, but I am told that scalding water poured over their nests will kill the most of them. Write to the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C.

It looks as though your Baldwin apple trees had been injured by the severity of the winter, but I cannot say positively.

Planting Apple Seed.

J. A. W., of Pa., asks Green's Fruit Grower about sowing apple seeds, asking what time of the year the seeds should be planted, whether seed sown now can be budded in July, 1912, and where good seeds can be secured.

C. A. Green's reply: The best apple seed comes from crabapples grown in France. Apple pomace fresh from the cider mill, planted before it is heated, and it heats very quickly, will produce good seedlings. The pomace should be sown in rows three and one-half feet apart. This is planted in the fall as soon as taken from the mill. Dealers in apple seed get fresh apple pomace from the cider mills and wash out the seed by placing the pomace in a flume made in a running brook. The coarse matter is thrown away and the apple seed settles in the water where it can be collected. It is late now to sow apple seed, and yet it might make considerable growth this season, and if left standing where the seeds sprout the seedlings might do to bud in July or August, 1912. But no nurseryman would think of putting the seedlings where they grow. He would dig up the seedlings of the right size and plant them in April, and bud them in August.

More About Florida.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: On page 3 of the April number of your magazine appears an article on Florida containing, together with a good deal of wild talk about "land sharks"—not quite definite enough to be libelous—statements that the Everglade muck soil is poor, that it is covered with scattering pine timber and that the drainage problem is a tremendous one but as yet unsolved. These opinions might be excusable in the case of a person who had had no opportunity to learn the facts, but I am at a loss to account for such remarkable errors in a periodical of some standing.

For the satisfaction of your readers, get a soil analysis of Everglade muck—the United States department of agriculture has a number—and print it, side by side with a similar analysis of Illinois corn-belt soil. Any person who has really been into the Everglades, as your writer evidently has not, knows that there are no pine trees, except on the edges of the vast track of muck.

Your writer's misgivings over the success of the drainage are not shared by Mr. J. O. Wright, the engineer in charge, who is one of the leading men of his profession in this country. However well-versed your writer may be in the mysteries of apple-raising, it is doubtful whether he is qualified to take issue, on a matter of drainage, with specialists in reclamation work.

If you or any of your readers are in this vicinity, at any time, I shall be glad to show you many thriving groves of grape-fruit trees, growing on the Everglade muck, on land reclaimed by the state canals.—George A. Paddock, Florida.

Dear Mr. Green: I am located in the Ozark region; have 120 acres of land, not very rich and a heap of it is very rocky. Reading of the Ozarks as a

fruit country, I came here for that purpose. But after living here for three years, found that it was not this section of the Ozarks that had proven profitable in the fruit line. One hundred or more miles south of here there are a number of fruit growers making a success in the fruit business. But in our section late spring frosts, together with winter freezes, kills most all kinds of fruits most every year, though the trees can be grown. I had made up my mind to grow dwarf apples. I have some in nursery rows now in dormant bud. I want to ask of you, will it be any better growing dwarfs than standard trees, concerning the frosts? Will a dwarf tree stand any more frost than standard trees? Or could you recommend the Rocky Mountain Dwarf cherry for a climate like mine?—J. L. Clowers, Mo.

C. A. Green's reply: Dwarf trees will stand severe freezing no better than standard trees. I know nothing about the Rocky Mountain Dwarf cherry, but have a suspicion that it is not valuable. There are many people who have been deceived or misled in regard to buying land recommended for fruit growing. In some sections of the country you can grow fine fruit, while not six miles distant the fruit is inferior and not so sure to yield paying crops.

About Trimming Raspberries.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Enclosed please find payment for one year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. I also enclose a two-cent stamp for a reply to the following questions. I have a patch of berries here that weren't trimmed last year. They are Columbian, and are great, long whips. Please let me know how and when to trim them this spring, also, how far from the ground to cut the tops off. What is the best remedy for young apple trees that have been girdled half way around by rabbits?—James A. McClurg, New York.

C. A. Green's reply: The raspberry bushes should have had the tips of the canes nipped off last June, when the canes were about three feet high. The best you can do now is to cut off the long canes and all lateral branches, leaving the bush when trimmed about four to five feet high. Not much can be done with the partially girdled tree. It will not perish if none of the continuous bark is left extending from the root of the branches.

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Medal Awarded on a new Device
that seems destined to do away with the Truss

A Medal with diploma showing certificate of merit of the first class was recently awarded by the Brixton Institute, (Dep't of Science), London, to an American residing in St. Louis for the invention of the Plas-tr-Pad for rupture.

Mr. F. J. Stuart, the inventor, has been granted letters patent by many governments on this form of Hernia Support and Medicine Applicator. The Plas-tr-Pad is made self-adhesive obviously to prevent slipping and to afford an arrangement to hold the rupture securely in place and at the same time apply a healing, soothing remedy continuously to the affected parts. This remedy is absorbed thru the pores of the skin, to contract and strengthen the weakened muscles and relieve the parts of pain.

The British Government granting letters patent made possible the occasion for awarding this Medal and Diploma.

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Wanted—A man or woman to act as our information reporter. All or spare time. No experience necessary. \$50 to \$300 per month. Nothing to sell. Send stamp for particulars. SALES ASSOCIATION, 616 Association Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

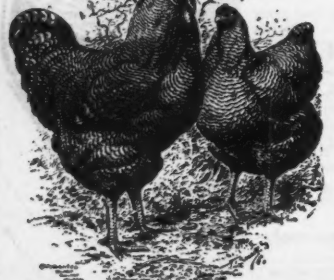
The Cider Industry.

A bumper apple crop in all parts of the country is now assured. A good crop means an abundance of inferior, cheap apples suitable only for making cider. Cull apples naturally deteriorate very rapidly; and to preserve their value, it is necessary to convert them into cider and cider products. The more important of these products are cider jelly, boiled cider, cider beverages and cider vinegar. Prevailing high prices of such products make the cider business most attractive for either large or small investments. In many communities cider presses are profitably operated on the custom plan—the operator making the cider at a certain price per gallon. The profit to the operator can be more than doubled by adding to the custom plant equipment for manufacturing cider products. Large quantities of by-product cider accumulating about the press, and cider obtained by repressing pomace can be converted into salable commodities with very inexpensive equipment.

The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., 104 Lincoln Avenue, Mt. Gilead, Ohio, the oldest cider press makers in the country, will furnish you complete information in reference to the latest designs of hydraulic cider presses and every line of equipment for the cider business. A request addressed to this company will bring you complete information relative to equipment and directions for making jellies, apple butter, pasteurized cider and cider vinegar.

Surplus Thoroughbred Fowls

Must be sold to make room for young stock.



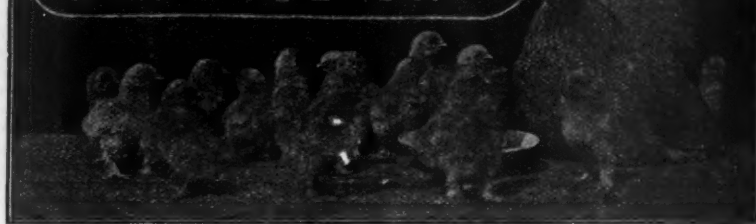
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They are worth much more money.

Order at once and get the first pick.

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"CHICK CULTURE"



Poultry Pointers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Frank I. Hanson.

A variety of food is one of the secrets of egg production.

The poultry family has two very common enemies—dampness and lice.

Fill a few barrels with road dust this dry weather, for the bath boxes next winter.

There is but one way to know if the hens are paying—keep a strict account of both the expense and proceeds.

Don't forget to throw green food into the runs, especially if the space is limited and the natural growth close fed.

The old speckled hen has always done her share in helping to raise the mortgage, that is, when she was given a fair show.

Frightened and squawking hens are an unnecessary nuisance. Making pets of them does not in any way interfere with their work.

A hen over two years old is fit only for the pot and to mother chickens. She is past her profitable laying days.

A filthy house is a disgrace. Put dropping boards under the perches and keep them clean. Keep the floor covered with clean, dry earth or chaff.

Now is the time to keep a close watch for vermin. Whitewash is cheap and effective. Put it on, and don't be afraid of using too much.

It is dangerous and poor economy to feed the poultry with food in any stage of decay. Better burn or bury such things, and not encourage disease germs.

The poultry yards need some protection from the scorching sun. If there are no trees, use a few armfuls of boughs, supported by a structure of poles.

One way to prevent disease among the poultry is to take special care with the drinking water. Wash the dishes every time the water is changed.

Perhaps you have heard an undue commotion among the hens at roosting time. They were scrapping for the higher places, so build them on a level, and never have one placed over the other.

Remember, it is man's management of the hens that largely regulates the egg production; in other words, they can do their best work only when given sensible care.

If you would command the best prices, if you would win praises as a model poultryman, and if you would do business in a business-like way, never be guilty of taking a soiled egg to market.

Give the hens free range of the fields for an hour or two each evening, and let the boys take turns in keeping them from the garden. The exercise and green food will do them a vast amount of good.

"Why did Columbus die in poverty after discovering America?"

"I suppose," replied the explorer, "that it was due to the lack of enterprise on the part of magazine publishers."—Washington "Star."

How to Kill and Market Poultry.

At the present time the quantities of perishable foodstuffs of all kinds required by the cities are so great that their immediate vicinity cannot supply the demand. In order that perishable produce shall still reach the market in good condition, it must be handled in such wise that deterioration will be checked as far as possible, says the "Truckman and Farmer." To accomplish this there have been developed railroad refrigerator cars, fast freights, cold-storage warehouses, and all that vast and complicated system on which depends the feeding of our populace the year round, and the equalization of seasonable and regional overproduction. The first step in the preservation of its good qualities is to starve it for twenty-four hours, allowing, however, a liberal supply of fresh, clean water during this period. The intestines of the bird having been emptied of food, the next step in the dressing of market poultry is the proper killing and bleeding of the fowl.

At least 30 per cent. of all the poultry going into the New York market is incompletely bled. Much of it is so badly bled that it results in a loss of from 2 to 5 cents a pound, as compared with the corresponding poultry which is bled and in good order. Aside from the bad appearance of incompletely bled chickens, their keeping properties are very inferior. The flesh loses its firmness sooner; its flavor is not so good; the odor of stale flesh and finally putrefaction comes sooner; and in every way the product is more perishable. To get the best results the following rules should be applied:

1. Grasp the chicken when killing by the bony part of the skull. Do not let the fingers touch the neck.
2. Make a small cut with a small, sharp-pointed knife on the right side of the roof of the chicken's mouth, just where the bones of the skull end.
3. Brain for dry picking by thrusting the knife through the groove which runs along the middle line of the roof of the mouth until it touches the skull midway between the eyes.
4. Use a knife which is not more than two inches long, one-fourth inch wide, with a thin, flat handle, a sharp point, and a straight cutting edge.

A Woman's Hen Philosophy.

Some weeks ago I included among other suggestions of unusual occupations for women a letter received from a woman who had been very successful in raising hens, says "Democrat and Chronicle."

This woman said that she had fifty-five hens, averaging four dozen eggs a day, that her feed and supplies averaged \$3.80 a month, and that she sold the eggs at 40 cents a dozen the year around to a regular customer who called for them.

This letter called forth the following protest, presenting the other side of the picture, which I think fairness bids me publish:

"My dear Miss Cameron: Your talk on hens and eggs in yesterday's paper is perfectly absurd, wherever you got it from. The poultry business is an all-year-round business, and there probably are not fifty-five hens in the country which will average forty-eight eggs per day. If one had a flock that would do that the eggs would sell at a great price for setting purposes. Go to a practical poultry man and see if his books will show much over an average of 150 eggs per hen a year.

"Then the feed expense is way off. It figures up at 83 cents per year a hen. No one can feed for that. Furthermore, you allow nothing for houses, nothing for labor or casual losses—and where, oh, where can you find a market that will pay 40 cents a dozen the year round? Please tell me, for I grow eggs for a living and really would like such a market myself.

"I am afraid your article will influence some one ignorant of the business to start to get rich on a few hens, with dark failure for a result. For the right kind of woman poultry keeping is a congenial and fairly profitable business. Take one season with another, with

business ability and economy all along the line, one should clear from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per year on a hen. Of course, experts growing fancy stock can do more, but the average woman seeking a livelihood is not a poultry expert, and would have to depend on selling a good quantity of eggs for family use. Such a woman could manage probably 500 hens and raise some chickens to sell."

The East Just as Good for Fruit as the West.

Mr. Green: I came to the state of Washington from Massachusetts three years ago and bought a fruit ranch. I think as soon as I can sell out I will go back east again and use my knowledge of fruit raising gained here. I know just as good fruit can be raised in New England as there is here, if they will take the same care of the fruit. What kind of apple trees must I set out in the east to begin to bear when they are young? Apple trees in this country mature quite young. I was wondering if the cold climate of New England, or rather Massachusetts, would make any difference. There are three kinds of berries raised here that I shall try in the east. They are called Mammoth blackberry, Logan berry, Phenomenal berry, and if I can succeed in making them live I know my fortune is made. Shall I try that Giant Himalaya berry also. I think if they will live in Wisconsin they will in Massachusetts.—S. L. Tupper, Wash.

C. A. Green's reply: Your letter is encouraging to the fruit growers of the eastern and middle states. A friend of mine sold his large apple orchard in Idaho and has planted a still larger orchard on the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains, not far from Washington, D. C. He also has learned something about the management of orchards from western fruit growers. Yellow Transparent, Dutchess, Wealthy and Wagner are considered early bearing varieties of apples. Apple trees will not develop or bear fruit so early in the middle or eastern states as they would in the south, where there is a longer growing season. I cannot say whether the small fruits you mention will be a success in the east.

Keep Your Grit.

Hang on! Cling on! No matter what they say;
Push on! Sing on! Things will come your way.
Sitting down and whining never helps a bit;
Best way to get there is by keeping up your grit.
Don't give up hoping when the ship goes down,
Grab a spar or something—just refuse to drown.
Don't think you're dying just because you're hit;
Smile in face of danger and hang on to your grit.
Folks die too easy—they sort of fade away;
Make a little error, and give up in dismay.
Kind of man that's needed is the man with ready wit
To laugh at pain and trouble and hang onto your grit.

Duck's Twenty-eighth Egg in Fourteen Days.

Fred Marshall, the superintendent of the Greenwich high school, Greenwich, Conn., is the owner of a duck that yesterday laid its twenty-eighth egg in fourteen days.

Mr. Marshall has three ducks. When he first found two eggs in the nest he set a watch on the ducks, and the next day discovered that the same duck that laid the first egg went back on the nest about an hour later, and laid the second. This has followed day after day with regularity ever since. Mr. Marshall thinks his duck is a record-breaker.—New York "Times."

His Opinion.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I receive eighteen papers and journals devoted to farming and fruit growing, and amongst these Green's Fruit Grower occupies a position that no other paper can quite supply. And while I do not agree with the editor in all that he says, yet his paper has a "way" that makes you become more and more attached to it as you read it. Its honesty and helpfulness are beyond dispute.—D. N. Leerskov, Oklahoma.

No man can live happily who regards himself alone, who turns everything to his own advantage. Thou must live for another if thou wishest to live for thyself.—Seneca.

"Intense study of the Bible will keep any man from being vulgar in point of style."—Carlyle.

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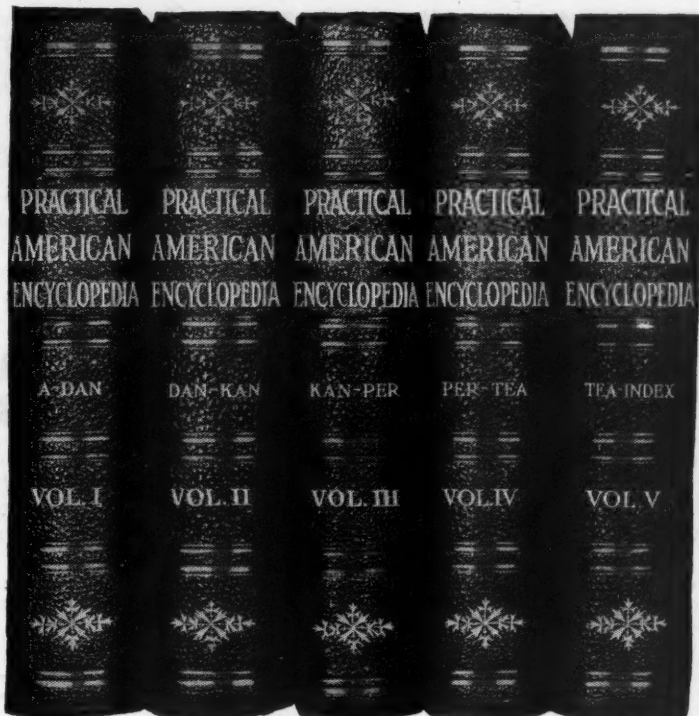
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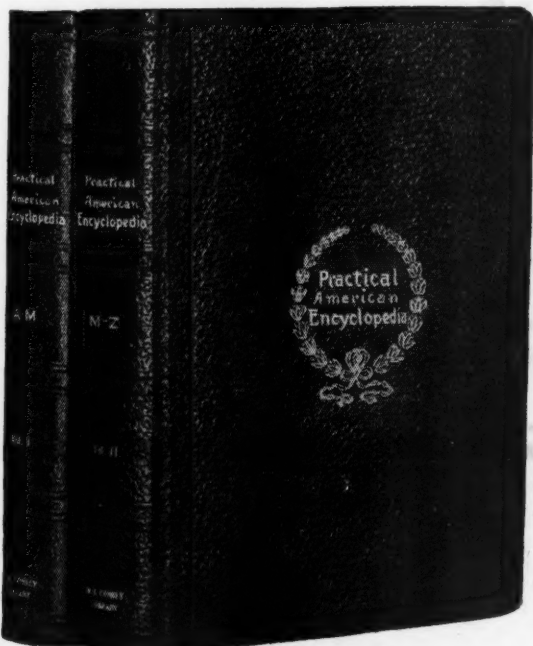
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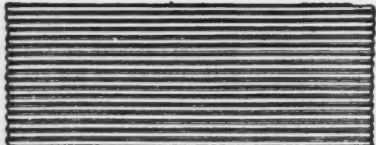


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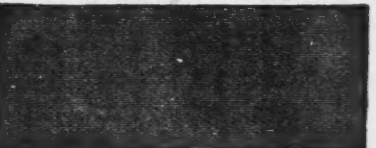
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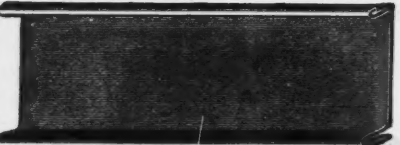


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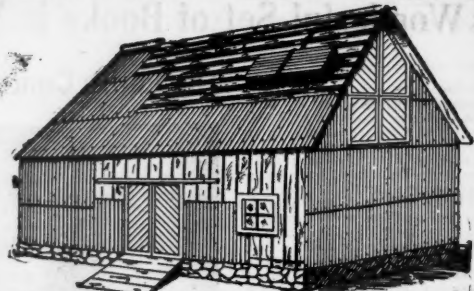
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